525


# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

## And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1825. Vol 9....No. 47.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY DAVID MACLEAN, FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD-STREETS.

At $2 per annum, payable in advance.

☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.


### Lead, Buffalo Robes, &c.

8 tons PIG LEAD,
19 bales BUFFALO ROBES,

150 barrels old Monongahela
WHISKEY,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather:
Cap, Printing, & Wrapping Paper,
And Bonnet Boards,

A constant supply, from the manufactory of Sharpless & Co. for sale by

Ekin & Ledlie,
*Corner of Market and Water Sts.*

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1825.—tf.

### Lawrence & Bainbridge,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with
*JAMES ANDERSON, JR.*
The business will in future be conducted under the firm of
**B. LAWRENCE & CO.**

REFERENCES.

*James Hughes Esq. John Bustard*, Louisville.
*J. & G. R. Gilmore, B. Hayden* Cincinnati.
*Knox & M'Kee*, Wheeling.
*James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm. Bell, Jr. W. Anderson, R. Lindell*, Pittsburgh.

August 20.—tf.

### THE SUBSCRIBER,

TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the manufactory of Copper and Tin ware, &c. at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood-streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Stills, wash kettles, tea kettles, tin ware, &c. &c. which he offers wholesale and retail, low for cash or barter. Anderson's patent grills, Fuller's kettles, slit pipe, Slater's patent cooking machines, for steam boats and hotels, &c. made to order at the shortest notice.

Lewis Peterson.

Oct. 1824.—tf

### TO LET,

Two Dwelling Houses

In Fourth near Market street.

Two large WARE HOUSES and a DWELLING HOUSE in Front street, between Wood and Market streets.

A DWELLING HOUSE and STORE ROOM, in Market Street, opposite the Allegheny Bridge.

Three DWELLING HOUSES and STORE ROOMS, now finishing, at the corner of Market and Liberty streets

*ALSO ON GROUND RENT*

TWELVE LOTS, on Smithfield Street, between Fourth Street and Diamond Alley.

Possession given the 1st of April. Apply to

H. Holdship.

February 18—tf

### Domestic Cotton Manufactures,

BY WHOLESALE.

### JOHN M'ELROY

HAS REMOVED from the Diamond into Market street, between First and Second streets, and has on hand a large assortment of his own Manufactures, such as 3-4 PLAIDS, 4-4 CHECKS; 3-4 ditto; Wilmington and Fancy STRIPES; Orange and Blue CHAMBRAYS; which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore; and all his colours he will warrant to be the best Indigo Blue Dyes; which he will sell low for cash or acceptances in this city. Also,

2000lbs Cotton Yarn,

From 5 to 10, on reasonable terms. Flour or Whiskey will be taken in exchange, at cash prices. May 20—tf.

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### Manufacturing Association

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OLIVE OIL, in Bottles.

CALF SKINS, OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

May 13, 1825. tf.

### Six Cents Reward!

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, residing in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, on the 22d inst. an indented apprentice to the farming business, named JAMES LESLIE, between 14 and 15 years of age. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person who will return said boy to the subscriber.

James Greer.

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### To the Electors of Allegheny County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of

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at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.

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*Late Clerk to Commissioners.*

Moon township, May 6, 1825.

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William Caven.

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We are authorized to state, that

Captain James R. Butler

Is a candidate for the Office of

SHERIFF

*OF THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY.*

May 27, 1825—te.

### NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the President and Managers of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge Company, have assigned the proceeds of the tolls of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge, and all the real and personal property and effects of the said Company, for the payment of their debts, in the manner set forth in two instruments of writing, executed and bearing date the 9th day of October last past, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Bucks County, Pa. All persons having claims against the said President and Managers of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge Company, are hereby notified, that all such claims must be presented at the Office of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge Company, within twelve months from the 9th day of October last, or be excluded from the benefits of the said assignment, agreeable to a provision therein made.

The undersigned assignees will attend at the Office of the Company, at New-Hope, on the 1st Wednesday of every month, until the 9th October, 1825, for the purpose of receiving claims and transacting business under the said assignment.

JOHN C. PARRY, New-Hope.
JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19, Sansom St. Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks county,
*Assignees.*

Nov. 25, 1824. [Dec.3.t90.]

### Edward J & Samuel A. Roberts,

ATTORNEYS
AND
*COUNSELLORS AT LAW,*
Have their Office in Fourth St.

THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824—tf.

### REMOVAL.

### CALEB LEE,
### *DRAPER AND TAILOR,*

HAS REMOVED to the Store Room lately occupied by S. A. Dubarry, in Market street, between Fourth street and the Diamond, where he is ready to attend to the orders of his customers as usual. He has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

He has formed a correspondence with some of the best shops in the city of Philadelphia, by which he will be furnished with the latest city fashions.

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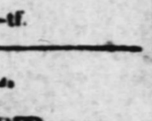

50 hhds. SUGAR,
50 tbls. MOLASSES,
30 " MACKAREL,
50 boxes TIN PLATES,
A few casks 4th Proof Cognac BRANDY,
Madeira, Teneriffe, Port and Claret WINES.

*ON HAND,*

A constant supply Juniata Bar and Rolled IRON, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS, SAD IRONS, AXES, HOES, CHAINS, Juniata NAILS and BRADS—For sale as above.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

### *NOTICE.*

IN consequence of the decease of *Henry H and Robert Steele*, the co-partnership of STEELE & CO. is dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm, at their House in Pittsburgh, will make payment to *Hugh Macahone*, agent for the firm of Steele & Co. and those having claims against said firm, will call on him for payment. Also, all persons indebted to said firm, at their House lately existing in Louisville, Kentucky, will make payment to *James Marshall* at that place, and those having claims against said House will present them to him for adjustment, without delay, and receive payment.

John Snyder,
*Surviving partner of the late firm of Steele & Co.*

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1825.—tf.

### JOB PRINTING

*NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.*

### DOCTOR SPEER,

HAS COMMENCED
The Practice of Medicine,
In the City of Pittsburgh,

AND will attend to calls in any branch of the profession, at his shop, in Fourth street, between Market & Wood streets, one door east of the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

March 18, 1825.

### FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber wishes to rent, on perpetual lease, the LOT he now lives on, in Wood st. between Fourth street and Diamond Alley.

It will be laid out in LOTS,
To suit those wishing to rent.

Wm. Robinson.

Pittsburgh, July 1.—tf.

### JUST RECEIVED,

By the subscriber, in WOOD, between 2d and 3d streets,

20 Bags GREEN COFFEE.
15 Chests Y. Hyson TEA, very superior.

IN STORE

Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder TEAS
Old Java and best Havana COFFEE.
A few bbls No 2, fine fat MACKEREL.
Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, &c &c.
Very superior SALLAD OIL, in bottles.
Best English MUSTARD, do.
Loaf and New Orleans SUGARS.
Powder, Lead, Shot and Flints.
First quality Virginia Chewing TOBACCO.
Foreign & Domestic LIQUORS & WINES of 1st quality, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, all of which are offered, *Wholesale & Retail* on reasonable terms.

R. Bevan, Jr.

May 27—tf

☞ Expected in a few days, a fresh supply of FRESH HERRING AND SHAD.

### PITTSBURGH
### FLINT GLASS-WORKS.

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

HAVE, in addition to their former assortment, of plain, moulded and cut Glass, which is now very complete,

LA FAYETTE and MEDALION
Tumblers, Ornaments, &c.

Which they offer for sale at very reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

### FOR SALE,

Four hundred Acres of LAND,

SIX miles from the town of Butler, in Centre township, Butler county, on which there are

a cabin House and Barn, and about fifty acres cleared. The land is of the best quality, and will be sold cheap. For terms apply to Dr. F. Bausman, near Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, adjoining the premises.

Henry Miller.

July 1—tf.

### AN APPRENTICE

TO THE
Ornamental and Sign Painting Business,

IS WANTED by the Subscriber. A boy from the country, of about 14 years of age, would be preferred.

E. G. Nelson.

Pittsburgh, June 10—tf

### Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

### SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING*, and *WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following low rates, for Cash only, viz.—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 coat Plastering on lath, including materials, | | 16 cts. per yd. |
| 2 do. | do. | 14 |
| 1 do. | do. | 12 |
| 3 do. | on brick wall, | 8 |
| 2 do. | do. | 6 |
| 1 do. | do. | 4 |

*Prices when the materials are found by the employer.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 coats on lath, | 8 cts. per yd |
| 2 do. do. | 6 |
| 1 do. do. | 5 |
| 3 do. on brick wall, | 6 |
| Hanging paper, | 12½ per roll |
| do. border, | 25 |
| Whitewashing, | 37½ per room. |

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the dampest cellars. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

June 20—tf.

### Six Cents Reward.

ABSCONDED from the house of Wm. James, an apprentice to the shoemaking trade, named JAMES C. GRIFFEL, between the age of seventeen and eighteen; about five feet, five or six inches high; fair complexion, and fair hair. The above reward, but no charges, will be given to any person that will bring him back or lodge him in any gaol, so that I get him again. I forewarn all persons from harbouring the said boy, as the law will be put in force against them.

Lewis James.

August 12, 1825.—3t*

### R. L. KEEN & CO.

HAVE ON HAND
*Dry Goods,*
GROCERIES, GLASSWARE,
Queensware, Stationary,

And a few dozen of Thompson's

BEST QUALITY SICKLES;

Which they offer at very reduced prices, for

*CASH OR BARTER.*

Pittsburgh, June 3, 1825.

### E. MERRITT,
### DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends making this city his residence. He has taken the front Room of the building now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, in Fourth between Market and Wood Streets: where he will be happy to render his professional services to such applicants as may honor him with their commands. From his experience in Setting Artificial Teeth, he flatters himself that he will receive a reasonable share of public patronage. All operations of the teeth performed with the greatest ease.

Will keep on hand a quantity of his celebrated DENTIFRICE, for polishing the teeth, and hardening the gums when spongy. This powder will restore bleeding gums to a healthy state, by its use, in a few day. Warranted free from acids or any thing that *tends* to destroy the enamel.

N. B Will be found at his room from eight until twelve in the morning—from two until six in the evening.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1825—tf.

### The American Fire Insurance Co
*OF PHILADELPHIA,*

DAILY make Insurance on property of every description, from loss or damage by Fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar Institution in the United States.

Buildings and merchandise of every class, furniture, books, mechanics' tools, materials, machinery, stock and implements, wearing apparel, property and effects of all kinds, effectually protected from loss by fire, or the consequences thereof, either in town or country.

Confining its business exclusively to Insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its charter from engaging in marine risques,) this company offers the best security for all its engagements.

Application at the office, No. 101, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, either personal or by letter, promptly decided on

Job Bacon, Sec'y.

Persons in Pittsburgh and the surrounding country, wishing to have their property insured, may have it done by the above company, on application to

Geo. Cochran, of Rich'd.

Pittsburgh, March 4—tf *AGENT*

### LOWRIE & CURTIS,
### WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Ware house, corner of Third and Wood Streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,

Y. H. and Imperial Teas,

Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco. Dye Stuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window-Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office.

Is in the West corner of the Diamond.

Dec. 31, 1824—tf.

### COPPER AND TIN WARE
### MANUFACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into Partnership, under the firm of

Howard & Rodgers,

Respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business, on the N. W. corner of Wood and Second streets, where they intend to manufacture and keep constantly on hand,

Stills, Wash-Kettles, Tea-Kettles.
TIN WARE, &c. &c.

Which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms. *Anderson's Patent STILLS, Fullers' and Hatters' KETTLES, SALT TUBE, &c. &c.* made to order, at the shortest notice. From their long experience in the business, they feel themselves warranted in saying that their work will be of the first quality. Merchants, Distillers, and others wishing to purchase, will please to call and judge for themselves. Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Wm. J Howard,
Robert Rodgers.

April 22, 1825.—tf.

### STRAY COW.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, residing between the U. S Arsenal and East Liberty, about ten days since, a large,

PALE RED COW.

She appears to be 9 or 10 years old; her horns, which are short, have been pierced for the hollow horn; has no other marks perceivable. It is supposed she has been astray for two or three months, as for that length of time she has been frequently seen with the cattle of the subscriber. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Sarah Giffin.

Aug. 5, 1825—3t*

### JUST PUBLISHED,
### A HISTORY
OF THE
Protestant "Reformation"
IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND:
*BY WM. COBBETT.*

For sale at the Bookstore
OF
EICHBAUM & JOHNSTON,
*Market, between Second and Third Sts.*

PRICE 25 8ts.

August 12, 1825—3t

### WANTED.

THREE OR FOUR JOURNEYMEN
CABINET MAKERS,

WHO are good workmen, will meet with constant employment, by applying to the subscriber, in Market-Street, Pittsburgh.

P. Mulvany.

August 12, 1825.—3t.

### Sugar, Salt, Carpeting, &c.

2 Hhds. and 20 bbls. good quality
SUGAR,
60 barrels Conemaugh SALT;
8000 lbs. well preserved BACON
Shoulders and Flitches;
10 tons wagon tire & other IRON.
*And a good assortment of*
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
WOOL & RAG CARPETING,
FEATHERS & WOOL, in small Bags;
DRIED APPLES & PEACHES, in bbls. & bags
*For sale at*
Harris & Stockton's.

August 5—3t.

### W. STEELE & CO.

*(Successors to the late firm of "Steele & Co.")*
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Offer for Sale, on liberal terms,

Leaf and Manufactured TOBACCO.
Juniata IRON, assorted.
do. NAILS, do.
do. NAIL, SPIKE, and DECK RODS.
SHOVELS, SPADES, AXES, and HOES.
Pittsburgh and Geneva WINDOW GLASS.
Conemaugh SALT.
WIRE SIFTERS, assorted.
DRAWING CHAINS.
Superior SPANISH SEGARS, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, August 5, 1825—3t.

### *Gunpowder.*

The subscriber offers for sale a quantity of
Best quality Rifle Powder,
WHICH will be disposed of low:—Likewise, a general assortment of GROCERIES.

R. Bevan, Jr.
*Wood, between Second and Third Sts.*

FOR SALE AS ABOVE,
About 500 feet *MAHOGONY,*

Consisting of 2½, 1 inch, and ½ inch boards, and 400 feet VENEERS, all of good quality. Also a quantity of *Bird eye Maple Veneers*, of superior quality—all of which will be sold low for cash.

Pittsburgh, August 5—tf.

### St. Genevieve Commercial Warehouse.

### CHARLES GREGOIRE, Jr.

HAVING established a Warehouse on the bank of the Mississippi at St. Genevieve, offers his services to his friends and the public in general, as a

Commission Merchant,

and Warehouse Keeper. He solicits a share of the public patronage, and will endeavor, by his particular attention to business, to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their confidence.

REFERENCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Menard & Valle, Col. J. B. Bossier, | St. Genevieve. |
| Wistar, Siter, & Price, H. Bonnet, | Philadelphia. |
| Clarke & Green, | Pittsburgh. |
| Jos. Barbaroux, | Cincinnati. |
| J. Mager, | Louisville. |
| Gen. B. Pratte, | New-Orleans. |
| Saml. & J. P. Perry, | St. Louis. |
| Wm. M. & J. Perry, | Mine au Breton. |

July 1, 1825. [Aug. 5—3mo.]

### New-Orleans Sugar.

20 bbls. prime quality New-Orleans SUGARS and
10,000 lbs PIG LEAD,
*FOR SALE BY*
Allen & Grant.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 5.—tf.

### TO LAND HOLDERS.

THE CO-OPERATING SOCIETY are desirous of purchasing from FIVE to TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, for the purpose of forming their establishment

It is necessary the Land should be situated on a navigable river, should be of the first quality, and contain an abundant supply of coal.

Proposals in writing may be made to

Benj Bakewell,
*President of the Society.*

Pittsburgh, August 12, 1825—3t

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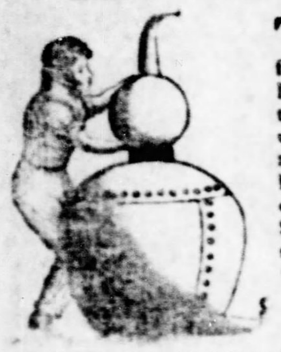

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at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.
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*Late Clerk to Commissioners.*
Moon township, May 6, 1825.

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Versailles township, May 20, 1825.—te.

**We are authorized to state, that Captain James R. Butler**
Is a candidate for the Office of
**SHERIFF**
*OF THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY.*
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JOHN BUCKMAN,
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MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
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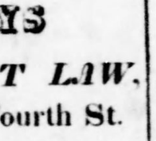
HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Market and Water streets, (three doors below their old stand,) formerly occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co and recently by Messrs. J. Anderson & Co.

*JUST RECEIVED,*

50 hhds. SUGAR,
50 bbls. MOLASSES,
30 " MACKAREL,
50 boxes TIN PLATES,
A few casks 4th Proof Cognac BRANDY,
Madeira, Teneriffe, Port and Claret WINES.
*ON HAND,*
A constant supply Juniata Bar and Rolled IRON, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS, SAD IRONS, AXES, HOES, CHAINS, Juniata NAILS and BRADS—For sale as above.
Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

### NOTICE.

IN consequence of the decease of *Henry H* and *Robert Steele*, the co-partnership of STEELE & CO. is dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm, at their House in Pittsburgh, will make payment to *Hugh Marshane*, agent for the firm of Steele & Co. and those having claims against said firm, will call on him for payment. Also, all persons indebted to said firm, at their House lately existing in Louisville, Kentucky, will make payment to *James Marshall* at that place, and those having claims against said House will present them to him for adjustment, without delay, and receive payment.
**John Snyder,**
*Surviving partner of the late firm of Steele & Co.*
Pittsburgh, June 10, 1825.—tf

### JOB PRINTING
*NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.*

### DOCTOR SPEER,

HAS COMMENCED
**The Practice of Medicine,**
In the City of Pittsburgh,
AND will attend to calls in any branch of the profession, at his shop, in Fourth street, between Market & Wood streets, one door east of the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
March 18, 1825

### FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber wishes to rent, on perpetual lease, the LOT he now lives on, in Wood st. between Fourth street and Diamond Alley.
**It will be laid out in LOTS,**
To suit those wishing to rent.
**Wm. Robinson.**
Pittsburgh, July 1.—tf.

### JUST RECEIVED,

By the subscriber, in WOOD, between 2d and 3d streets,
**20** Bags GREEN COFFEE.
**15** Chests Y Hyson TEA.
very superior.

**IN STORE.**
Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder TEAS
Old Java and best Havana COFFEE.
A few bbls No 2, fine fat MACKEREL.
Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, &c &c.
Very superior SALLAD OIL, in bottles.
Best English MUSTARD. do.
Loaf and New Orleans SUGARS.
Powder, Lead, Shot and Flints.
First quality Virginia Chewing TOBACCO.
Foreign & Domestic LIQUORS & WINES of 1st quality, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, all of which are offered, *Wholesale & Retail* on [illegible]

**R. Bevan, Jr.**
May 27—tf
☞ Expected in a few days, a fresh supply of FRESH HERRING AND SHAD.

PITTSBURGH
### FLINT GLASS-WORKS.

**Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,**

HAVE, in addition to their former assortment, of plain, moulded and cut Glass, which is now very complete,
LA FAYETTE and MEDALION
**Tumblers, Ornaments, &c.**
Which they offer for sale at very reduced prices.
Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

### FOR SALE,

**Four hundred Acres of LAND,**
SIX miles from the town of Butler, in Centre township, Butler county, on which there are

a cabin House and Barn, and about fifty acres cleared. The land is of the best quality, and will be sold cheap. For terms apply to Dr. F. Bausman, near Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, adjoining the premises.
**Henry Miller.**
July 1—tf.

### AN APPRENTICE

TO THE
**Ornamental and Sign Painting Business,**
IS WANTED by the Subscriber. A boy from the country, of about 14 years of age, would be preferred.
**E. G. Nelson.**
Pittsburgh, June 10— f

### Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

### SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING*, and *WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following low rates, for Cash only, viz.—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 coat Plastering on lath, including materials, | | 16 cts. per yd. |
| 2 do. | do. | 14 |
| 1 do. | do. | 12 |
| 3 do. | on brick wall, | 8 |
| 2 do. | do. | 6 |
| 1 do. | do. | 4 |

*Prices when the materials are found by the employer.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 coats on lath, | 8 cts. per yd |
| 2 do. do. | 6 |
| 1 do. do. | 5 |
| 3 do. on brick wall, | 6 |
| Hanging paper, | 12½ per roll |
| do. border, | 25 |
| Whitewashing, | 37½ per room. |

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the dampest cellars.
Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.
June 20—tf.

### Six Cents Reward.

ABSCONDED from the house of Wm. James, an apprentice to the shoemaking trade named JAMES C. GRIFFEL, between the age of seventeen and eighteen; about five feet, five or six inches high; fair complexion, and fair hair. The above reward, but no charges, will be given to any person that will bring him back or lodge him in any gaol, so that I get him again. I forewarn all persons from harboring the said boy, as the law will be put in force against them.
**Lewis James.**
August 12, 1825.—3t*

### R. L. KEEN & CO.

HAVE ON HAND
***Dry Goods,***
**ROCERIES, GLASSWARE,**
**Queensware, Stationary,**
And a few dozen of Thompson's
**BEST QUALITY SICKLES;**
Which they offer at very reduced prices, for
***CASH OR BARTER.***
Pittsburgh, June 3, 1825.

### E. MERRITT,

**DENTIST,**

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends making this city his residence. He has taken the front Room of the building now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, in Fourth between Market and Wood Streets: where he will be happy to render his professional services to such applicants as may honor him with their commands. From his experience in Setting Artificial Teeth, he flatters himself that he will receive a reasonable share of public patronage. All operations of the teeth performed with the greatest ease.
Will keep on hand a quantity of his celebrated DENTIFRICE, for polishing the teeth, and hardening the gums when spongy. This powder will restore bleeding gums to a healthy state, by its use, in a few day. Warranted free from acids or any thing that *tends* to destroy the enamel.
N. B Will be found at his room from eight until twelve in the morning—from two until six in the evening.
Pittsburgh, May 20, 1825 —tf.

### The American Fire Insurance Co

*OF PHILADELPHIA,*

DAILY make Insurance on property of every description, from loss or damage by Fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar Institution in the United States.
Buildings and merchandise of every class, furniture, books, mechanics' tools, materials, machinery, stock and implements, wearing apparel, property and effects of all kinds, effectually protected from loss by fire, or the consequences thereof, either in town or country.
Confining its business exclusively to Insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its charter from engaging in marine risques,) this company offers the best security for all its engagements.
Application at the office, No. 101, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, either personal or by letter, promptly decided on
**Job Bacon, Sec'y.**
Persons in Pittsburgh and the surrounding country, wishing to have their property insured, may have it done by the above company, on application to
**Geo. Cochran, of Rich'd.**
Pittsburgh, March 4—tf *AGENT*

### LOWRIE & CURTIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Ware house, corner of Third and Wood Streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,
Y. H and Imperial Teas,

Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco. Dye Stuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window-Glass,
And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

**Alderman Lowrie's Office.**
Is in the West corner of the Diamond.
Dec. 31, 1824—tf

### COPPER AND TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into Partnership, under the firm of
**Howard & Rodgers,**
Respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business, on the N. W. corner of Wood and Second streets, where they intend to manufacture and keep constantly on hand,
**Stills, Wash-Kettles, Tea-Kettles.**
**TIN WARE, &c. &c.**
Which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms. *Anderson's Patent STILLS, Fullers' and Hatters' KETTLES, SALT TUBE, &c &c.* made to order, at the shortest notice. From their long experience in the business, they feel themselves warranted in saying that their work will be of the first quality. Merchants, Distillers, and others wishing to purchase, will please to call and judge for themselves. Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to.
Wm. J Howard,
Robert Rodgers.
April 22, 1825.— tf.

### STRAY COW.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, residing between the U. S Arsenal and East Liberty, about ten days since, a large,
**PALE RED COW.**

She appears to be 9 or 10 years old; her horns, which are short, have been pierced for the hollow horn; has no other marks perceivable. It is supposed she has been astray for two or three months, as for that length of time she has been frequently seen with the cattle of the subscriber. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.
Sarah Giffin.
Aug. 5, 1825—3t*

### JUST PUBLISHED,
### A HISTORY

OF THE
**Protestant "Reformation"**
IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND:
*BY WM. COBBETT.*
For sale at the Bookstore
OF
**EICHBAUM & JOHNSTON,**
*Market, between Second and Third Sts.*
PRICE 25 cts.
August 12, 1825—3t

### WANTED.

THREE OR FOUR JOURNEYMEN
**CABINET MAKERS,**
WHO are good workmen, will meet with constant employment by applying to the subscriber, in Market-Street, Pittsburgh.
**P. Mulvany.**
August 12, 1825.—3t.

### Sugar, Salt, Carpeting, &c.

**2** Hhds. and **20** bbls. good quality
**SUGAR,**
60 barrels Conemaugh SALT;
8000 lbs. well preserved BACON
Shoulders and Flitches;
10 tons wagon tire & other IRON.
*And a good assortment of*
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
**WOOL & RAG CARPETING;**
FEATHERS & WOOL, in small Bags;
DRIED APPLES & PEACHES, in bbls. & bags
*For sale at*
**Harris & Stockton's.**
August 5—3t.

### W. STEELE & CO.

*(Successors to the late firm of "Steele & Co.")*
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**
Offer for Sale, on liberal terms,
Leaf and Manufactured TOBACCO.
Juniata IRON, assorted.
do. NAILS, do.
do. NAIL, SPIKE, and DECK RODS.
SHOVELS, SPADES, AXES, and HOES.
Pittsburgh and Geneva WINDOW GLASS.
Conemaugh SALT.
WIRE SIFTERS, assorted.
DRAWING CHAINS.
Superior SPANISH SEGARS, &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, August 5, 1825 —3t.

### *Gunpowder.*

The subscriber offers for sale a quantity of
**Best quality Rifle Powder,**
WHICH will be disposed of low:—Likewise, a general assortment of GROCERIES.
**R. Bevan, Jr.**
*Wood, between Second and Third Sts.*
FOR SALE AS ABOVE,
**About 500 feet *MAHOGONY,***
Consisting of 2, 1 inch, and ½ inch boards, and 400 feet VENEERS, all of good quality. Also, a quantity of *Bird eye Maple Veneers*, of superior quality—all of which will be sold low for cash.
Pittsburgh, August 5—tf.

St. Genevieve Commercial Warehouse.

### CHARLES GREGOIRE, Jr.

HAVING established a Warehouse on the bank of the Mississippi at St. Genevieve, offers his services to his friends and the public in general, as a
**Commission Merchant,**
and Warehouse Keeper. He solicits a share of the public patronage, and will endeavor, by his particular attention to business, to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their confidence.
REFERENCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Menard & Valle, | St. Genevieve. |
| Col. J. B. Bossier, | St. Genevieve. |
| Wistar, Siter, & Price, | Philadelphia. |
| H. Bonnet, | Pittsburgh. |
| Clarke & Green, | Cincinnati. |
| Jos. Barbaroux, | Louisville. |
| J. Mager, | New-Orleans. |
| Gen. B. Pratte, | St. Louis. |
| Saml. & J. F. Perry, | Mine au Breton. |
| Wm. M. & J. Perry, | Mine au Breton. |

July 1, 1825. [Aug. 5—3mo.]

### New-Orleans Sugar.

**20** bbls. prime quality New-Orleans **SUGARS** and
**10,000** lbs **PIG LEAD,**
*FOR SALE BY*
**Allen & Grant.**
Pittsburgh, Aug. 5.—tf.

### TO LAND HOLDERS.

THE CO-OPERATING SOCIETY are desirous of purchasing from FIVE to TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, for the purpose of forming their establishment.
It is necessary the Land should be situated on a navigable river, should be of the first quality, and contain an abundant supply of coal.
Proposals in writing may be made to
**Benj Bakewell,**
*President of the Society.*
Pittsburgh, August 12, 1825—3t.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1825.

## "RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION."

*From Niles' Register.*

Three other essays have been received from my unknown correspondent on the "right of instruction," as well as a letter addressed personally to myself, in answer to certain editorial remarks on the general matter of the essays already published: that letter, with No. 4. of the series, is given in the present sheet, and will well repay the time spent in reading and considering it, to those who are willing to examine the subject and ascertain the principles by which it ought to be governed. To this letter I shall hereafter offer a rejoinder, and maintain the opinion heretofore expressed, that the "right of instruction" *does exist, "and must necessarily exist and ought to 'be exerted"* in numerous cases, though I cannot believe that it is absolute and should be arbitrary in *all*. It appears to me that it ought to prevail in matters of *opinion*, but it may not operate in matters of *principle*, for, powerful as the people are and should be, though they are the beginning and the ending of legitimate authority, there is no right in them to dictate to the conscience, or dissolve the obligations of an oath. It is admitted, that it may sometimes be difficult to draw the line between *opinions* and *principles;* but the settlement of it may be safely trusted where it is—in the hands of the people, by virtue of the ballot, which has in it a power that would laugh an appeal to the bayonet to scorn. And it always will be so, until brute-force has subjugated the dominion of reason.

I shall take up this subject and endeavor to shew what are my notions of the "right of instruction." Perhaps, they may be generally understood by stating two cases.

1. If I had been a representative in congress when the proposition was made to renew the charter of the bank of the United States, and believed that that institution had been legally established—I would have voted for its continuance, if made duly sensible that such was the will of a fair majority of my constituents, notwithstanding I myself might have thought it most expedient that the corporation should cease. The difference between them and myself I would call, in this case a difference of *opinion*—and, therefore, give up my own opinion to that of my constituents.

2. But if I had been in like manner called upon to vote for the establishment of this bank, I would have rejected the right of instruction, for the reason of my obligation to support the constitution of the United States, and my serious belief, within the secrets of my own heart, that the said constitution does not authorize the passage of acts of incorporation by congress—and further, because that it should not.—This I regard as a matter of *principle*, and reason and common sense tells me that no human power can have a right over me in a case of conscience. I may be in error—so may all the different religious sects in certain parts of their belief; but heaven forbid that any man or body of men shall have the power to declare what others *shall believe!*—or interfere in what is an affair between them and their *God*."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REGISTER.

*June 4, 1825.*

*Sir*—I have just seen, in the "Register" of the 28th ult. your remarks upon my essays on the "right of instruction." I cannot, in courtesy, do less than thank you for the complimentary part of the notice, and I must be permitted to add, that I am, at least, as well pleased with the kind and argumentative manner of your objections to some of my ideas on the subject of those essays. Permit me to notice one or two of them, and explain the *apparent* difference between us. I select, as the first and most important, and, perhaps, it is all that requires comment, the second sentence of your second paragraph on the essays: "For, however well satisfied every republican must be, that there are cases and circumstances in which it, (the right of instruction), must necessarily exist, and ought to be exercised—still, there are others in which it would be very difficult, if not utterly impossible, to prescribe the point whereat the *right* of the constituent should *begin* and the discretion of the representative should end. For it cannot be proper that the former should force the convictions of the latter, as to what it is his duty to perform, under the special obligations of an oath." Here there is an *apparent* disagreement, but I think a perfect agreement, between us. I admit the right of persuasive "instruction," in all cases, and you reject that of *force*, in all cases under the "special obligations of an oath." Now, I am persuaded that all the official acts of a member of congress are acts of duty under the constitution; and, therefore, that each and every one of them, is performed under the special obligation of an oath. For the oath, though general in its terms, is certainly special in its nature, as being applicable to every particular act. Neither the constitution nor the law makes any specification of cases to which it is intended to apply; and I think it would require more *casuistry* to safely determine upon such cases, than it would subtilty to determine the point whereat "the right of the constituents should begin, and the discretion of the representative end." Is it not better, then, seeing the impossibility for human faculties to determine accurately and safely in either case, to adopt the manifest constitutional meaning in both, and leave the representatives in the free and unbiassed use of reason and conscience, in the performance of their constitutional functions; even if it was a matter of constitutional *choice*, whether they should be so left, as it *is not?*

Allow me now, if you please, to advert to the word "republican," and endeavor to ascertain its meaning, as used in the above extract. It is said that there are three sorts of mixed "republican" governments monarchal, aristocratic and democratic; and that they receive one or other of these denominations, just as the principle, to which it applies, is seen to predominate in the composition of the governments.* Hence it is said, that "we are all federalists, we are all republicans," *of one sort or other.* Now, according to this definition, which is common-

*For instance—a monarchal republic, is said to be that in which the principle of monarchy prevails—as in some of the colonies amongst us before the revolution; and as in the Canadas now.

An aristocratical republic is said to be that in which the principles of aristocracy prevails—as in Virginia, at this moment; where the right of suffrage, which is at once the constituent quality and the sovereign power of a citizen, is limited to the *landed* aristocracy of a state! where even the *white* man, who possesses not the *proud distinction* of a "freeholder," is compelled to endure the degrading one of a *political cypher* amongst the *agrarian units* of the state! It is indeed true, that he is *permitted* to take the place of an *unit* amongst, or on the *left* of, the *aristocratical cyphers*, for the *defence* and *protection of their* persons and properties in war—that he is *permitted* to pay taxes in support of the government which degrades him to the condition of a slave in time of peace—and that he is represented in congress, according to the provisions of the constitution of the United States; and so is the wretched African who toils beside him, and, perhaps, under the lash of his whip, in the field of their *common master*. But neither the one nor the other can elect, or be elected, to any political office in the state.

How long this foul blotch on the political escutcheon of Virginia, will continue to blemish and canker the political body of the union, is as yet unknown.—Many of the wisest and best men in the state are in favor of a constitutional reform—and amongst them is the sage of Monticello, the great and venerable patriarch of democracy, and his illustrious disciples, Madison and Monroe. But there are many in the *legislature* opposed to it, who are neither the *wisest nor* the *best* men in the state—and these have neither talents nor virtues to *distinguish* them any where: but they are so fond of *distinction*, that, rather than be without any at all, they cling, with the utmost pertinacity, to that infamous one which deprives their fellow men of their natural and just rights, and sinks them below the level designed for them by their Maker, in the scale of political beings.

A democratical republic, is said to be that in which the democratic principle predominates—as, in Pennsylvania, where *all* are *equal in political rights.*

by received amongst us, I take it that our general government is that of a *federal democratic republic*, and that you are a *federal democratic republican*"—and, therefore, that the word "republican" was used by you in the *democratic* sense, and, this being the case, I think it quite reasonable to suppose that "every republican," would not be "well satisfied" with the right of instruction by the *people*. For the *monarchal* and *aristocratic* "republicans" would be opposed to it, by the nature of their principles; and many of the *democratic* "republicans" might object to it, as you and I do, in the *arbitrary* sense, from moral and constitutional considerations.

"The people, undoubtedly, possess the right of self-government;" and it is equally clear to me, that the people should govern by their *representatives*, according to the constitution and laws of the country. The correctness of this proposition is strikingly exemplified in the unexampled prosperity and happiness of this country, in defiance of the constitutional absurdity in the mode of electing the representatives in the executive and senatorial branches of the government. But whenever the people depart from the *constitutional* rule of government, and attempt to govern, according to the whims and caprices of their own fickle, and furious, and head-long passions, by the "right of arbitrary instructions," they will rapidly run into confusion, anarchy and ruin—and afford to the world the strongest proof it has ever yet seen, (many as it *has* seen in the downfalls of their governments), of the lamentable TRUTH of the assertion, that "THE PEOPLE ARE THEIR OWN WORST ENEMIES."

I am, with great respect,

A Federal Democratic Republican.

## "RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION."

ESSAY, NO. IV.

"Have the state legislatures the right to instruct the senators of the respective states, in the congress of the United States?"

*May* 10, 1825.

SIR: It may be seen that the right of the people to instruct their *representatives* in congress, was discussed in my essays of the 19th, 22d, and 25th ult.—It may also be seen, in those essays, that I adverted occasionally to the exercise of the right by the state legislatures, as the representatives of the people; and I think it is clearly shown, that neither the people themselves, nor the state legislatures for them, have even a shadow of right to arbitrarily instruct their *representatives* in congress. It might not, therefore, at first sight, be thought necessary to trouble you with the discussion of the present question of right. But *this* right has been often exercised and never disputed, although it is not supported by any provision of the constitution, and is, in my opinion, infinitely more dangerous to the peace and safety of the union, than the pretended right of the people which has just been examined—I have therefore thought it worthy of special notice, and of your serious consideration.

The national legislature consists of two distinct branches—the "senate and house of representatives." It was so formed, because reason and experience taught the people and the framers of the constitution then, as they teach us now, that it would be best to have it so. The reasons for it are so plain, and have been so often mentioned by the writers on governments, that it is scarcely necessary to repeat them.

The members of the house of representatives, or delegates, as they are called, by way of distinction from the senators, are chosen by the people; and are therefore called the *representatives of the people.*

The senators are chosen by the state legislatures; and are therefore called the representatives of the states' But this is a *distinction* without a difference.* The people are the states, and the states are the people. There was no class of separate interests, no orders of distinction to be represented in the senate, any more than in the house of delegates. There was, therefore, no difference in the state of society, at the time of the formation of the constitution, that required or authorized the distinction then taken by Mr. Hamilton, in the nature of our federal representation, and consequently there was no reason or occasion for the difference then adopted, in the mode of choosing the senators from that of choosing the delegates; why then were not the senators, as well as the delegates, chosen by the people? It was their right to choose them; and why were they deprived of that right? I am persuaded that no man living can assign a rational motive for it. But if there be one who can, I shall be happy to hear it from him.

The governments of the states, and that of the union, are the PEOPLE'S governments. They were formed by the people for their own benefits; they are supported by the people, and ought to be managed by the people, and the people alone, by means of the *direct election of all* their principal representatives in the legislative and executive departments of those governments. For the sovereignty of the people consists in the right of suffrage; and the only rational way in which they can exercise the sovereign power of the state, so as to cause their wills to be respected and obeyed in the government, is in the *election by themselves* of those who represent them in the government. Now, the senators are the representatives of the people in the national legislature; but these *representatives of the people* are chosen by the *legislatures of the states*, and the people have no influence or control over them!—not even by the miserable pretensions of the "the right of instruction!" For this is claimed by the *state legislatures*, in virtue of *their right of election!* But a slight examination will shew the absurdity of this claim. The people have, by the constitution, expressly delegated to the state legislatures the right to appoint their senators in congress. But I can see nothing in that instrument to authorize the inference that they intended to give to the legislatures the "right of instruction" also. On the other hand, it is clearly seen, in the provisions of the constitution, that the people have delegated to the senators full powers and authority to legislate for them and in their name, upon all subjects that may constitutionally come before congress, during the term of six years, for which they are elected, without reference to the state legislatures, as to the matter or manner of such legislation, in any case whatever: And this act of delegation, as is clearly shewn in the essay No. 3, on this subject, prohibits to the legislatures, as well as to the people, all manner of right to arbitrarily interfere with, or attempt to control the senators in the free constitutional exercise of those powers.

But, it is contended, by the advocates of the right, 1st, that the legislatures are the "states in their political capacities; 2nd, that the senators are the representatives of the states in their political capacities; 3rd, that the senators are, therefore, the representatives of the state legislatures, and consequently, that the legislatures, as *constituents*, have a right to instruct the senators, as their representatives in congress. See the Federalist, No. 59, page 372.—This however, is a mere sophism; and was introduced by Mr. Hamilton, who was a lover of distinctions, as the means of laying the foundation of a distinct

*I do not think so. I have always thought that the senate was composed of representatives of the *confederation*, each state having an equal weight in that body, to guard its own sovereignty of peculiar interest, and so preserve the *union*, which was the grand object of the framers of the constitution: the other house is composed of representatives of the *people* of the several states, according to population, and herein it is that their power is felt. The constitution is made up of concessions and compromises, and without them it could not have been made at all. We have no wish to disturb any of them. The operation does not always seem to be consistent with the natural rights of man, because that one person may be invested with as much power as many equally wise and good persons, or one state, with one-third or one half less citizens than another state, may have the same number of representatives, or more—but these things will regulate themselves, and there is nothing that can be so valuable to us as the union of the states and the preservation of harmony among the people at large.† ED. REG.

[†We think, with deference, that Mr. Niles has mistaken the writer's meaning in this matter. It appears to us, that the remark upon which he has made the above comment, refers, not to the *principle* of concession, which forms the base of the confederacy—but merely to the *mode of operating* upon that principle, in the *election of senators by the state legislators, instead of the people*, and which, the writer seems to think, in this and the following essay, impairs the principle of the confederacy, and may finally prove fatal to the union itself.—*Gaz.*]

order in the state. I have already shewn, in this essay, that the right thus assumed, is contrary to the letter and spirit of the constitution; and to shew that it is equally contrary to the genius of common sense, it might only be necessary to remark—1st that there cannot be an effect without a cause; 2nd, that effects are like their causes; 3rd, that there was not a reasonable cause for giving this right of election to the legislatures—and, consequently, that it would be contrary to the rules of common sense to infer a *reasonable* "right of instruction," from an *unreasonable* right of election. But, for the sake of argument, I shall examine this assumed right, by another process, in a future essay.

I am, with great respect,

A Federal Democratic Republican.

*Extract from a report of Mr. William Strickland, to the Pennsylvania Society for the promotion of Internal Improvement.*

"As to the relative advantages of railways and canals in mountainous or level countries there appears to be but one opinion among the ablest Engineers in England; both modes of transportation have been practically tested, and although much wealth and commercial greatness have been produced by numerous canals, still rail roads offer greater facilities for the conveyance of goods with more *safety, speed* and *economy*.

It is a matter of little importance whether the surface of the country where they are introduced be level or mountainous; these objects are still attained without difficulty; if *level*, horses or locomotive engines are to be used with great advantage; if *mountainous*, a stationary steam engine or brake is to be applied on the summit; while the ascent is to be overcome at once, by means of an inclined plane. It would not perhaps be proper for me to eulogize this system of internal improvement in a report which is solely intended to convey facts; but I feel it a duty which I owe to my own judgment, as well as to that of the liberal Society whom I have the honor to serve, to state distinctly my full conviction of the *utility* and decided *superiority of rail-ways* over other modes as a means of conveyance; and one which ought to command the serious attention and adoption by the people of Pennsylvania.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant.
WILLIAM STRICKLAND.
Architect and Engineer.

*Edinburgh, June 5*, 1825.

Governor Brown one of the Canal Commissioners, reported on the Reserve, since his return from New-York, that the English house of Baring and Co. offered to loan to the State of Ohio as much as we wanted to complete our contemplated Canals, for the term of fifty years, at an interest of less than five per cent per annum, and to give, our Commissioners bills on London which are now worth in the city of New-York, six or seven per cent advance. *West. Cour.*

*From the (Warren) Western Reserve Chronicle.*

*The United States' Engineers.*—Part of that brigade of government engineers which has been engaged in surveying the route for a canal on the dividing ridge between the waters which flow east into the Potomac, and those that flow west into the Ohio, at Pittsburgh, arrived in this place on the 27th inst. They have made their encampment near the Champion swamp, the summit level between the Ohio, and the Lake, about four miles from this place. We understand their instructions are to survey, from this level, several lines: One line to run down the Mahoning to the Ohio, at the Mouth of Big Beaver; one to Silver Creek, following the same to its source, thence to the Cuyahoga at the rapids in Hiram; one down the Grand river to Austinbaugh, thence to the Lake at Ashtabula; one other passing through the swamp in Bloomfield Ashtabula—and from the Bloomfield swamp to the Conneaut lake, to ascertain the practicability of bringing the waters of that lake on the Champion summit.

Some of these routes are to be surveyed with so much exactness as to locate a canal upon without any subsequent surveys. The brigade consists of thirty men, including seven officers, at the head of which is Capt. M'Neil. It is expected they will continue their head quarters at the Champion summit till all these surveys are completed, which will require two or three months.

We learn from the *Castigator* printed at Ripley, Ohio, that Mr. Boswell, son-in-law of Gov Desha, of Kentucky, arrived at that place on the 21st ult. and was the next morning arrested and conveyed to Maysville on a charge of an attempt to murder Mr. Clark, of Fleming county, Ky.—Since his apprehension it is reported that Mr Clark has died of his wounds. Should this be the fact, the prisoner will probably meet with less of the "law's delays" than has been experienced by his brother-in-law, the murderer of the lamented FRANCIS BAKER, as Mr. Clark's connexions are said to be wealthy and influential.

*Chillicothe Times.*

*Buffalo August* 6.—On Sunday last, after a drought of several weeks, we were visited with a heavy rain. About six o'clock in the morning, a water spout from the Lake, passed very near the tavern of G. W. Fox, where it broke, and completely deluged the street—it was accompanied by a whirlwind, and we are told, presented one of the most sublime sights. It passed on with rapidity, and in its way injured whatever it came in contact with. We presume the wind spent itself in a short time having heard of no damage from it in the country.

*Geneva New-York, August* 3.—In 1820 the population of this village was 1337. It is now 2330, being an increase in five years of more than 75 per cent.

Mathew Carey, Esq an eminent bookseller of Philadelphia, was driven, by political persecution, from Ireland, his native country, for his attachment to popular rights, and became partially acquainted with Gen. La Fayette in Paris. He afterwards came to America, and in 1784 received from the General, (just as he was departing for France,) in an anonymous letter, four hundred dollars. Mr. Carey has lately retired from business in easy circumstances, and there is no doubt the ground work of his fortune was laid by Gen. La Fayette.

The crown of France, lately placed on the head of Charles X. is valued at 740,000 pounds sterling.

White veils have a tendency to increase sun burns and freckles, because they increase the intensity of the sun's light. For the same reason they injure the eyes, and in a short time will spoil the freshness and dim the lustre of the most brilliant. "Green becomes the complexion best, and green they should be."

*Sovereign Remedies.*—For the gout, toast and water; whooping cough, ipecacuanha; bile, exercise; corns, easy shoes; blue divils, blue ruin; rheumatism, new flannel and patience; tooth-ache, pluck it out; debt, oxalic acid; love, matrimony.

*Anecdote of a prison.*—M. Ouvrad, an army contractor, is at present in prison at Paris, on heavy charges; but he has realized large sums, and lives like a Prince. The following story is told of his incarceration:—On the same floor with his apartments are two rooms, which he desired to have *pour s'arrondir*, that is, to have all the flat; the jailor told him he could not have the rooms, as they were hired by two debtors. "How much do they owe?" "About ten thousand francs." "Here is the money," said M. Ouvrad; and he paid the 10,000 francs, had the two rooms *s'arrondir*, and the two prisoners were set at liberty.

In Maryland and the states further south, the custom of designating farms, or tracts of land, by distinguishing appellatives, is more prevalent than in this state and those north of us. In selecting those names fancy seems often to have been allowed full scope. The following are copied from a late advertisement. "First Attempt." "Hard Scrabble." "Desire." "Chance."—"Glory." "Experiment." "Mistake." "Dusty Level." "Jacob's Ladder." "Potato Hill Amended." "Paradise Regained." "Troublesome Times." *York Recorder.*

It has been calculated that as much sugar as would suffice for the customary consumption of France might be raised in St Domingo upon a superficial area of less than thirty square miles.

In Mexico the cultivation of bananas is, according to Humboldt, 133 times more productive than that of wheat; and 44 times more so than that of potatoes. A given area of land, which by proper cultivation of the larger species of banana would produce food for more than fifty persons, would not yield wheat enough for the sustenance of two.

The Bank of England requires endorsers on all the paper it discounts. This custom is invariably followed by the Banks in this country; but the country Banks of England, often content themselves with the security, or note of hand, of the borrower alone. As in every doubtful instance where money is loaned by Banks, the security in fact resolves itself into individual responsibility, would it not be as well, in all cases to discount on the sole obligation of the persons on whose credit loans are in reality made? *Discount* might in consequence not be so heavy, but neither would *distresses* be so general. The caution of the Bank, though it might occasionally produce a failure for a petty sum, would perhaps often ultimately prevent a heavier bankruptcy. *Ibid*

Pope *Sextus Quintus*, when he was a cardinal, hung up a net in his room to demonstrate his humility, his having been a fisherman; but as soon as he was made Pope, he pulled it down again, shrewdly saying, "I have caught the fish."

The following Anecdote, (related by John Adams, late President of the United States) extracted from Tudor's Life of James Otis, one of the great master spirits and orators, of the critical period preceding the Revolution, shews the spirit of the times, and what immense sacrifices our fathers made in resisting the encroachments of British tyranny.

"Otis belonged to a club who met on evenings; of which club William Molineux,* whose character you know very well, was a member. Molineux had a petition before the legislature, which did not succeed to his wishes, and he became for several evenings sour, and wearied the company with his complaints of services, losses, sacrifices, &c. and said;—"that a man who has behaved as I have, should be treated as I am, is intolerable!" &c.—Otis had said nothing, but the company were disgusted and out of patience, when Otis rose from his seat, and said, "Come, come, Will, quit this subject, and let us enjoy ourselves: I also have a list of grievances; will you hear it?" The club expected some fun, and all cried out, "aye! aye! let us hear your list."

"Well then, Will: in the first place, I resigned the office of Advocate General, which I held from the crown, that produced me—how much do you think?" "A great deal, no doubt," said Molineux.—"Shall we say two hundred sterling a year?" "Aye, more, I believe," said Molineux. "Well, let it be two hundred,—that for ten years is two thousand. In the next place, I have been obliged to relinquish the greatest part of my business at the bar: Will you set that at 200 more?" "Oh! I, believe it much more than that." "Well, let it be 200; this for ten years, is 2000. You allow, then, I have lost £4000 sterling." "Aye, and much more too," said Molineux.

"In the next place I have lost an hundred friends, among whom were the men of the first rank, fortune, and power in the province: at what price would you estimate them?" "D—n them," said Molineux, "at nothing: you are better without them, than with them." A loud laugh. "Be it so," said Otis.

"In the next place, I have made a thousand enemies: among whom are the government of the province and the nation. What do you think of this item?" "That is as it may happen," said Molineux.

"In the next place, you know I love pleasure: but I have renounced all amusements for ten years. What is that worth to a man of pleasure?" "No great matter said Molineux, "you have made politics your amusement." A hearty laugh.

"In the next place, I have ruined as fine health, and as good a constitution of body, as nature ever gave to man."—"This is melancholy indeed," said Molineux "there is nothing to be said on that point."

"Once more," said Otis, holding his head down before Molineux, "look upon this head!" (where was a scar in which a man might bury his finger) "what do you think of this? and what is worse, my friends think I have a monstrous crash in my scull."†

This made all the company very grave, and look very solemn. But Otis setting up a laugh, and with a gay countenance, said to Molineux; "now, Willy, my advice to you is to say no more about your grievances; for you and I had better put up our accounts of profit and loss in our pockets, and say no more about them lest the world should laugh at us."

This whimsical dialogue put all the company, and Molineux himself, into good humor, and they passed the rest of the evening in joyous conviviality."

*Mr. Molineux was a merchant, but much more of a sportsman and a bon vivant, than a man of business. His sentiments were warmly in favour of his country; and though often a companion of the English officers, yet an intimate acquaintance of the leading patriots of the day.

†Otis received a deep wound on the head at the British Coffee house in Boston, by one of the officers of the customs, aided by a number of ruffians, which was the consequence of his subsequent disengagement.

## Foreign News.

*From the New-York Statesman, August 8.*

FROM EUROPE.

The ship Braganza, Captain Allyn, arrived yesterdy, in 42 days from Liverpool, brought papers of that place to the 23d, and London to the 24th of June, six days later than before received.

*Cotton.*—The commercial news is unfavorable to the Cotton dealers. It will be seen by our extracts, that prices had fallen considerably, and that the market remained very dull.

GREECE. The intelligence from Greece continues highly gratifying, and holds forth the fairest promise of a completely successful issue of the campaign.—The Turks must soon be convinced by the series of defeats and disasters which they have suffered, of the utter impossibility of ever again bringing the Greeks under the iron yoke of the Sultan. The London Sun observes, that the taking of Odyssens, with 800 Turks, is confirmed. The traitor had been sent to Napoli di Romania. It is said two battles had been fought between the Greeks and the Turks, the particulars of which had not transpired. The arrival of vessels from the Ionian islands at the port of Genoa, confirms the accounts received by the Corfu packet, at Trieste, viz: the annihilation of the Egyptian fleet and the blockade of Ibrahim's army. The Turkish ships of war, with the transports laden with ammunition, &c. had sailed for the Dardanelles.

The Courier has the following intelligence from Trieste, under date of June 7th.—"*A Message of Joy for the Hellenes!*—I wrote to you on the 31st of May, that reports were spread here of many victories gained by the Greeks, but I would not relate them to you before the confirmation arrived. Now, however, I can tell you it is certain, and free from all doubt, that on Wednesday, the 6th (18th) of May, towards midnight, and at day-light on Thursday, the 7th, (19th) the glorious and holy day of Assumption, the brave Greeks burned the whole of the remainder of the Egyptian fleet in the port of Navarino. At the same time the troops under President Conduriottis and Mavromichalis fell on the Egyptian army, beat it completely, and made themselves masters of the camp. Few, very few, Egyptians, escaped to Modon. This glorious and unexampled victory has freed Navarino from the enemy. We have also learned, as certain, that Mahomed Ali, the Satrap of Egypt, is dead. If it be not true that he is already dead, he will die, on learning the entire destruction of his formidable expedition, which we have confirmed from all quarters."

"On the 21st May, there was a severe action, in which the barbarians lost many men, in the plain of Tureo chosi, which is the famous plain of Leuctra, immortalized by a victory of Epaminondas. On the 24th, the equally famous plain of Cheronea was the theatre of a new victory of the Greeks. At Dimin, on the 6th, 600 Turks surrendered with Odyseus to Gen. Goura.

German papers furnish the following extract:

[*From the Italian Frontiers, May* 31.]

The difficulties between the Porte and the Albanian Chiefs become more serious, and will probably be attended with most important consequences. The perfidious means adopted by Reschid Pacha to get rid of some of these chiefs have done more injury to the Turkish Government than the loss of two battles. General discontent prevails, and only those tribes remain faithful to the Turks which are at open war with them, to which the above mentioned chiefs belonged. Reschid Pacha must be on his guard; several attempts have already been made on his life by Albanians, and it is said that some enterprising youths have vowed to deliver him up, dead or alive, to the families whom he has deprived of their chiefs. Reschid's expedition against the Greeks has terminated in a disgraceful manner, and he has been more unfortunate than even Mustapha Pacha of Scuturi, and Derwisch Pacha, who commands the army in Thessaly, but under Reschid, has fulfilled his instructions, and sent half his troops to Vrachori, to join the Seraskier, intending to go with the other half from Zeitouni to Thebas, and join the Pacha of Negropont, who is come by way of Athens as soon as Reschid should advance from Etolia against Lepant. But the Greeks were aware of the intentions of the enemy; the first half of the Thessalian army was surprised and defeated at Ploeopari: that of Reschid was completely overthrown in the defiles of Mount Zygos; and Dervisch, on hearing of these events, would not venture into Livadia, and the measures taken by Goura induced the Pacha of Negropont to return to that island. Reschid is endeavoring to assemble a new army at Arta; he has summoned the Pacha of Scutary to assist him, and he expects reinforcements from Bornia. Dervisch Pacha is to organise a new army of Kesane composed of the newly arrived troops from Bornia and Romelia.

*Spain.*—This beautiful and once flourishing country, which under a mild government would be rich, prosperous, and happy, is now in a most wretched and miserable condition, and is continually sinking into deeper degradation and suffering under the foolhardy tyranny of the ungrateful being who sits upon the throne. The following extract of a letter from Madrid is given in one of the London papers:

"The King is in a state of terror at the progress and audacity of Larega, (an ex-officer of the Constitutional army—very wealthy,) who still scours the country near Aranjuez, and defies even the body guard of the King; but the chief cause of terror is, an officer of cavalry, who has sworn to avenge the murder of nine of the band which he has formed. These men were executed here the other day, and died calling on their captain to punish their murderers. A detachment of Lancers of the Royal Guard were sent out against the band two days ago, but they were shamefully defeated, and two of them fell by the sword of the captain, whose head has since had a price set upon it. A larger body of troops was ordered out, but they refused to march, unless they received their arrears of pay. This is now the tone of all, and Ferdinand threatens to raise money by a forced loan of sixty millions of reals upon the merchants of Madrid and Cadiz. The greatest misery pervades the country, and the fever is appearing in many places. In Andalusia the people are starving, corn being beyond the means of purchase. Fifty miles from that province it is only at one-fourth of its price in Andalusia, but as nine out of ten of the convoys fall into the hands of the Constitutionalists, little can be obtained."

On the second reading of the quarantine bill in the House of Lords, Lord King contended "that the plague could not be contagious, since it was well known that when it ceased, it ceased suddenly at its greatest height, and when, if it were contagious, it must necessarily spread itself more widely, instead of disappearing. There was, he said, full as much evidence to prove the existence of witchcraft, as there was to prove that the plague was contagious."

There was a dreadful fire in London on the 21st of June, which broke out on the premises of Mr. Cruzett, Carver and Gilder, in the rear of Titchfield-st. and spreading to Great Portland-street, &c. and destroying property to the amount of £300,000 sterling, about 20 buildings were reduced to a pile of ruins.

*Isthmus of Suez.* The Oriental Herald, just published, contains a very informing and interesting article on the "Canal across the Isthmus of Suez."—The writer gives a good summary of the evidence of the existence of former canals between the Nile and the Red Sea, the first of which was dug by the Egyptians. These communications, however, have all been destroyed, either wilfully in war time, or from neglect. The grand question now is, which is the best course to adopt—to restore water communication between the Nile and the Red Sea; taking advantage of the remains of the former canals; or to make a new and direct canal from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean, for which it seems the ground offers remarkable natural facilities. The expense of the first plan is estimated at only £100,000, of the second at only £300,000. The danger from the Arab tribes on the route, presents a serious objection to the latter plan; but on the other hand, there is the advantage of being independent of the current, and occasional shallowness of the river.

# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1825.


## "RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION."

*From Niles' Register.*

Three other essays have been received from my unknown correspondent on the "right of instruction," as well as a letter addressed personally to myself, in answer to certain editorial remarks on the general matter of the essays already published: that letter, with No. 4. of the series, is given in the present sheet, and will well repay the time spent in reading and considering it, to those who are willing to examine the subject and ascertain the principles by which it ought to be governed. To this letter I shall hereafter offer a rejoinder, and maintain the opinion heretofore expressed, that the "right of instruction" *does exist*, "*and must necessarily exist and ought to be exerted*" in numerous cases, though I cannot believe that it is absolute and should be arbitrary in *all*. It appears to me that it ought to prevail in matters of *opinion*, but it may not operate in matters of *principle*, for, powerful as the people are and should be, though they are the beginning and the ending of legitimate authority, there is no right in them to dictate to the conscience, or dissolve the obligations of an oath. It is admitted, that it may sometimes be difficult to draw the line between *opinions* and *principles;* but the settlement of it may be safely trusted where it is—in the hands of the people, by virtue of the ballot, which has in it a power that would laugh an appeal to the bayonet to scorn. And it always will be so, until brute-force has subjugated the dominion of reason.

I shall take up this subject and endeavor to shew what are my notions of the "right of instruction." Perhaps, they may be generally understood by stating two cases.

1. If I had been a representative in congress when the proposition was made to renew the charter of the bank of the United States, and believed that that institution had been legally established—I would have voted for its continuance, if made duly sensible that such was the will of a fair majority of my constituents, notwithstanding I myself might have thought it most expedient that the corporation should cease. The difference between them and myself I would call, in this case a difference of *opinion*—and, therefore, give up my own opinion to that of my constituents.

2. But if I had been in like manner called upon to vote for the establishment of this bank, I would have rejected the right of instruction, for the reason of my obligation to support the constitution of the United States, and my serious belief, within the secrets of my own heart, that the said constitution does not authorize the passage of acts of incorporation by congress—and further, because that it should not.—This I regard as a matter of *principle*, and reason and common sense tells me that no human power can have a right over me in a case of conscience. I may be in error—so may all the different religious sects in certain parts of their belief; but heaven forbid that any man or body of men shall have the power to declare what others *shall believe!*—or interfere in what is an affair between them and their *God*."

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE REGISTER.

*June 4*, 1825.

*Sir*—I have just seen, in the "Register" of the 28th ult. your remarks upon my essays on the "right of instruction." I cannot, in courtesy, do less than thank you for the complimentary part of the notice, and I must be permitted to add, that I am, at least, as well pleased with the kind and argumentative manner of your objections to some of my ideas on the subject of those essays. Permit me to notice one or two of them, and explain the *apparent* difference between us. I select, as the first and most important, and, perhaps, it is all that requires comment, the second sentence of your second paragraph on the essays: "For, however well satisfied every republican must be, that there are cases and circumstances in which it, (the right of instruction), must necessarily exist, and ought to be exercised—still, there are others in which it would be very difficult, if not utterly impossible, to prescribe the point whereat the *right* of the constituent should *begin* and the discretion of the representative should end. For it cannot be proper that the former should force the convictions of the latter, as to what it is his duty to perform, under the special obligations of an oath." Here there is an *apparent* disagreement, but I think a perfect agreement, between us. I admit the right of persuasive "instruction," in all cases, and you reject that of *force*, in all cases under the "special obligations of an oath." Now, I am persuaded that all the official acts of a member of congress are acts of duty under the constitution; and, therefore, that each and every one of them, is performed under the special obligation of an oath. For the oath though general in its terms, is certainly special in its nature, as being applicable to every particular act. Neither the constitution nor the law makes any specification of cases to which it is intended to apply; and I think it would require more *casuistry* to safely determine upon such cases, than it would subtility to determine the point whereat "the right of the constituents should begin, and the discretion of the representative end." Is it not better, then, seeing the impossibility for human faculties to determine accurately and safely in either case, to adopt the manifest constitutional meaning in both, and leave the representatives in the free and unbiassed use of reason and conscience, in the performance of their constitutional functions; even if it was a matter of constitutional *choice*, whether they should be so left, as it *is not?*

Allow me now, if you please, to advert to the word "republican," and endeavor to ascertain its meaning, as used in the above extract. It is said that there are three sorts of mixed "republican" governments: monarchal, aristocratic and democratic; and that they receive one or other of these denominations, just as the principle, to which it applies, is seen to predominate in the composition of the governments.* Hence it is said, that "we are all federalists, we are all republicans," *of one sort or other.* Now, according to this definition, which is commonly received amongst us, I take it that our general government is that of a *federal democratic republic*, and that you are a federal *democratic* "republican"—and, therefore, that the word "republican" was used by you in the *democratic* sense, and, this being the case, I think it quite reasonable to suppose that "every republican," could not be "well satisfied" with the right of instruction by the *people*. For the *monarchal* and *aristocratic* "republicans" would be opposed to it, by the nature of their principles; and many of the *democratic* "republicans" might object to it, as you and I do, in the *arbitrary* sense, from moral and constitutional considerations.

"The people, undoubtedly, possess the right of self-government;" and it is equally clear to me, that the people should govern by their *representatives*, according to the constitution and laws of the country. The correctness of this proposition is strikingly exemplified in the unexampled prosperity and happiness of this country, in defiance of the constitutional absurdity in the mode of electing the representatives in the executive and senatorial branches of the government. But whenever the people depart from the *constitutional* rule of government, and attempt to govern, according to the whims and caprices of their own fickle, and furious, and head-long passions, by the "right of arbitrary instructions," they will rapidly run into confusion, anarchy and ruin—and afford to the world the strongest proof it has ever yet seen, (many as it *has* seen in the downfalls of their governments), of the lamentable TRUTH of the assertion, that "THE PEOPLE ARE THEIR OWN WORST ENEMIES."

I am, with great respect,

A Federal Democratic Republican.

*Have the state legislatures the right to instruct the senators of the respective states, in the congress of the United States?"*

*May* 10, 1825.

SIR: It may be seen that the right of the people to instruct their *representatives* in congress, was discussed in my essays of the 19th, 22d, and 25th ult.—It may also be seen, in those essays, that I adverted occasionally to the exercise of the right by the state legislatures, as the representatives of the people; and I think it is clearly shown, that neither the people themselves, nor the state legislatures for them, have even a shadow of right to arbitrarily instruct their *representatives* in congress. It might not, therefore, at first sight, be thought necessary to trouble you with the discussion of the present question of right. But *this* right has been often exercised and never disputed, although it is not supported by any provision of the constitution, and is, in my opinion, infinitely more dangerous to the peace and safety of the union, than the pretended right of the people which has just been examined—I have therefore thought it worthy of special notice, and of your serious consideration.

The national legislature consists of two distinct branches—the "senate and house of representatives." It was so formed, because reason and experience taught the people and the framers of the constitution then, as they teach us now, that it would be best to have it so. The reasons for it are so plain, and have been so often mentioned by the writers on governments, that it is scarcely necessary to repeat them.

The members of the house of representatives, or delegates, as they are called, by way of distinction from the senators, are chosen by the people; and are therefore called the *representatives of the people.*

The senators are chosen by the state legislatures; and are therefore called the representatives of the states! But this is a *distinction* without a difference.* The people are the states, and the states are the people. There was no class of separate interests, no orders of distinction to be represented in the senate, any more than in the house of delegates. There was, therefore, no difference in the state of society, at the time of the formation of the constitution, that required or authorized the distinction then taken by Mr. Hamilton, in the nature of our federal representation, and consequently there was no reason or occasion for the difference then adopted, in the mode of choosing the senators from that of choosing the delegates; why then were not the senators, as well as the delegates, chosen by the people? It was their right to choose them; and why were they deprived of that right? I am persuaded that no man living can assign a rational motive for it. But if there be one who can, I shall be happy to hear it from him.

The governments of the states, and that of the union, are the PEOPLE'S governments. They were formed by the people for their own benefits; they are supported by the people, and ought to be managed by the people, and the people alone, by means of the *direct election of all* their principal representatives in the legislative and executive departments of those governments. For the sovereignty of the people consists in the right of suffrage; and the only rational way in which they can exercise the sovereign power of the state, so as to cause their wills to be respected and obeyed in the government, is in the *election by themselves* of those who represent them in the government. Now, the senators are the representatives of the people in the national legislature; but these *representatives of the people* are chosen by the *legislatures of the states*, and the people have no influence or control over them!—not even by the miserable pretensions of the "the right of instruction"! For this is claimed by the *state legislatures*, in virtue of *their right of election!* But a slight examination will shew the absurdity of this claim. The people have, by the constitution, expressly delegated to the state legislatures the right to appoint their senators in congress. But I can see nothing in that instrument to authorize the inference that they intended to give to the legislatures the "right of instruction" also. On the other hand, it is clearly seen, in the provisions of the constitution, that the people have delegated to the senators full powers and authority to legislate for them and in their name, upon all subjects that may constitutionally come before congress, during the term of six years, for which they are elected, without reference to the state legislatures, as to the matter or manner of such legislation, in any case whatever: And this act of delegation, as is clearly shewn in the essay No. 3, on this subject, prohibits to the legislatures, as well as to the people, all manner of right to arbitrarily interfere with, or attempt to control the senators in the free constitutional exercise of those powers.

But, it is contended, by the advocates of the right, 1st, that the legislatures are the "states in their political capacities; 2nd, that the senators are the representatives of the states in their political capacities; 3rd, that the senators are, therefore, the representatives of the state legislatures, and consequently, that the legislatures, as *constituents*, have a right to instruct the senators, as their representatives in congress. See the Federalist, No. 59, page 372.—This however, is a mere sophism; and was introduced by Mr. Hamilton, who was a lover of distinctions, as the means of laying the foundation of a distinct order in the state. I have already shewn, in this essay, that the right thus assumed, is contrary to the letter and spirit of the constitution: and to shew that it is equally contrary to the dictates of common sense, it might only be necessary to remark—1st that there cannot be an effect without a cause; 2nd, that effects are like their causes; 3rd, that there was not a reasonable cause for giving this right of election to the legislatures—and, consequently, that it would be contrary to the rules of common sense to infer a *reasonable* "right of instruction," from an *unreasonable* right of election. But, for the sake of argument, I shall examine this assumed right, by another process, in a future essay.

I am, with great respect,

A Federal Democratic Republican.

*Extract from a report of Mr. William Strickland, to the Pennsylvania Society for the promotion of Internal Improvement:*

"As to the relative advantages of railways and canals in mountainous or level countries there appears to be but one opinion among the ablest Engineers in England; both modes of transportation have been practically tested, and although much wealth and commercial greatness have been produced by numerous canals, still rail roads offer greater facilities for the conveyance of goods with more *safety, speed* and *economy*.

It is a matter of little importance whether the surface of the country where they are introduced be level or mountainous; these objects are still attained without difficulty; if *level*, horses or locomotive engines are to be used with great advantage; if *mountainous*, a stationary steam engine or brake is to be applied on the summit; while the ascent is to be overcome at once, by means of an inclined plane. It would not perhaps be proper for me to eulogize this system of internal improvement in a report which is solely intended to convey facts; but I feel it a duty which I owe to my own judgment, as well as to that of the liberal Society whom I have the honor to serve, to state distinctly my full conviction of the *utility* and decided *superiority* of *rail ways* over other modes as a means of conveyance; and one which ought to command the serious attention and adoption by the people of Pennsylvania.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant.
WILLIAM STRICKLAND.
Architect and Engineer.

*Edinburgh, June 5*, 1825.

Governor Brown one of the Canal Commissioners, reported on the Reserve, since his return from New York, that the English house of Baring and Co. offered to loan to the State of Ohio as much as we wanted to complete our contemplated Canals, for the term of fifty years, at an interest of less than five per cent per annum, and to give, our Commissioners bills on London which are now worth in the city of New-York, six or seven per cent advance. *West. Cour.*

*From the (Warren) Western Reserve Chronicle.*

*The United States' Engineers.*—Part of that brigade of government engineers which has been engaged in surveying the route for a canal on the dividing ridge between the waters which flow east into the Potomac, and those that flow west into the Ohio, at Pittsburgh, arrived in this place on the 27th inst. They have made their encampment near the Champion swamp, the summit level between the Ohio, and the Lake, about four miles from this place. We understand their instructions are to survey, from this level, several lines: One line to run down the Mahoning to the Ohio, at the Mouth of Big Beaver; one to Silver Creek, following the same to its source, thence to the Cuyahoga at the rapids in Hiram; one down the Grand river to Austinbaugh, thence to the Lake at Ashtabula; one other passing through the swamp in Bloomfield Ashtabula—and from the Bloomfield swamp to the Conneaut lake, to ascertain the practicability of bringing the waters of that lake on the Champion summit.

Some of these routes are to be surveyed with so much exactness as to locate a canal upon without any subsequent surveys. The brigade consists of thirty men, including seven officers, at the head of which is Capt. M'Neil. It is expected they will continue their head quarters at the Champion summit till all these surveys are completed, which will require two or three months.

We learn from the *Castigator* printed at Ripley, Ohio, that Mr. Boswell, son-in-law of Gov Desha, of Kentucky, arrived at that place on the 21st ult. and was the next morning arrested and conveyed to Maysville on a charge of an attempt to murder Mr Clark, of Fleming county, Ky.—Since his apprehension it is reported that Mr Clark has died of his wounds. Should this be the fact, the prisoner will probably meet with less of the "law's delays" than has been experienced by his brother-in-law, the murderer of the lamented FRANCIS BAKER, as Mr. Clark's connexions are said to be wealthy and influential.

*Chillicothe Times.*

*Buffalo August* 6.—On Sunday last, after a drought of several weeks, we were visited with a heavy rain. About six o'clock in the morning, a water spout from the Lake, passed very near the tavern of G. W. Fox, where it broke, and completely deluged the street—it was accompanied by a whirlwind, and we are told, presented one of the most sublime sights. It passed on with rapidity, and in its way injured whatever it came in contact with. We presume the wind spent itself in a short time having heard of no damage from it in the country.

*Geneva New-York, August* 3.—In 1820 the population of this village was 1357. It is now 2330, being an increase in five years of more than 75 per cent.

Mathew Carey, Esq an eminent bookseller of Philadelphia, was driven, by political persecution, from Ireland, his native country, for his attachment to popular rights, and became partially acquainted with Gen. La Fayette in Paris. He afterwards came to America, and in 1784 received from the General, (just as he was departing for France,) in an anonymous letter, four hundred dollars. Mr. Carey has lately retired from business in easy circumstances, and there is no doubt the ground work of his fortune was laid by Gen. La Fayette.

The crown of France, lately placed on the head of Charles X. is valued at 740,000 pounds sterling.

White veils have a tendency to increase sun burns and freckles, because they increase the intensity of the sun's light. For the same reason they injure the eyes, and in a short time will spoil the freshness and dim the lustre of the most brilliant. "Green becomes the complexion best, and green they should be."

*Sovereign Remedies.*—For the gout, toast and water; whooping cough, ipecacuanha; bile, exercise; corns, easy shoes; blue divils, blue ruin; rheumatism, new flannel and patience; tooth-ache, pluck it out; debt, oxalic acid; love, matrimony.

*Anecdote of a prison.*—M. Ouvrad, an army contractor, is at present in prison at Paris, on heavy charges; but he has realized large sums, and lives like a Prince. The following story is told of his incarceration:—On the same floor with his apartments are two rooms, which he desired to have *pour s'arrondir*, that is, to have all the flat; the jailor told him he could not have the rooms, as they were hired by two debtors. "How much do they owe?" "About ten thousand francs." "Here is the money," said M. Ouvrad; and he paid the 10,000 francs, had the two rooms *s'arrondir*, and the two prisoners were set at liberty.

In Maryland and the states further south, the custom of designating farms, or tracts of land, by distinguishing appellatives, is more prevalent than in this state and those north of us. In selecting those names fancy seems often to have been allowed full scope. The following are copied from a late advertisement. "First Attempt." "Hard Scrabble." "Desire." "Chance."—"Glory." "Experiment." "Mistake." "Dusty Level." "Jacob's Ladder." "Potato Hill Amended." "Paradise Regained." "Trouble-some Times." *York Recorder.*

It has been calculated that as much sugar as would suffice for the customary consumption of France might be raised in St Domingo upon a superficial area of less than thirty square miles.

In Mexico the cultivation of bananas is, according to Humbolt, 133 times more productive than that of wheat; and 44 times more so than that of potatoes. A given area of land, which by proper cultivation of the larger species of banana would produce food for more than fifty persons, would not yield wheat enough for the sustenance of two.

The Bank of England requires endorsers on all the paper it discounts. This custom is invariably followed by the Banks in this country; but the country Banks of England, often content themselves with the security, or note of hand, of the borrower alone. As in every doubtful instance where money is loaned by Banks, the security in fact resolves itself into individual responsibility, would it not be as well, in all cases to discount on the sole obligation of the persons on whose credit loans are in reality made? *Discount* might in consequence not be so heavy, but neither would *distresses* be so general. The caution of the Bank, though it might occasionally produce a failure for a petty sum, would perhaps often ultimately prevent a heavier bankruptcy. *Ibid*

Pope *Sextus Quintus*, when he was a cardinal, hung up a net in his room to demonstrate his humility, his having been a fisherman; but as soon as he was made Pope, he pulled it down again, shrewdly saying, "I have caught the fish."

The following Anecdote, (related by John Adams, late President of the United States) extracted from Tudor's Life of James Otis, one of the great master spirits and orators, of the critical period preceding the Revolution, shews the spirit of the times, and what immense sacrifices our fathers made in resisting the encroachments of British tyranny.

"Otis belonged to a club who met on evenings; of which club William Molineux,* whose character you know very well, was a member. Molineux had a petition before the legislature, which did not succeed to his wishes, and he became for several evenings sour, and wearied the company with his complaints of services, losses, sacrifices, &c. and said;—"that a man who has behaved as I have, should be treated as I am, is intolerable!" &c.—Otis had said nothing, but the company were disgusted and out of patience, when Otis rose from his seat, and said, "Come, come, Will, quit this subject, and let us enjoy ourselves: I also have a list of grievances; will you hear it?" The club expected some fun, and all cried out, "aye! aye! let us hear your list."

"Well then, Will: in the first place, I resigned the office of Advocate General, which I held from the crown, that produced me—how much do you think?" "A great deal, no doubt," said Molineux.—"Shall we say two hundred sterling a year?" "Aye, more, I believe," said Molineux. "Well, let it be two hundred,—that for ten years is two thousand. In the next place, I have been obliged to relinquish the greatest part of my business at the bar: Will you set that at 200 more?" "Oh! I, believe it much more than that." "Well, let it be 200; this for ten years, is 2000. You allow, then, I have lost £4000 sterling." "Aye, and much more too," said Molineux.

"In the next place I have lost an hundred friends, among whom were the men of the first rank, fortune, and power in the province: at what price would you estimate them?" "D—n them," said Molineux, "at nothing: you are better without them, than with them." A loud laugh. "Be it so," said Otis.

"In the next place, I have made a thousand enemies: among whom are the government of the province and the nation. What do you think of this item?" "That is as it may happen," said Molineux.

"In the next place, you know I love pleasure: but I have renounced all amusements for ten years. What is that worth to a man of pleasure?" "No great matter said Molineux, "you have made politics your amusement." A hearty laugh.

"In the next place, I have ruined as fine health, and as good a constitution of body, as nature ever gave to man."—"This is melancholy indeed," said Molineux "there is nothing to be said on that point."

"Once more," said Otis, holding his head down before Molineux, "look upon this head!" (where was a scar in which a man might bury his finger) "what do you think of this? and what is worse, my friends think I have a monstrous crash in my scull."†

This made all the company very grave, and look very solemn. But Otis setting up a laugh, and with a gay countenance, said to Molineux; "now, Willy, my advice to you is to say no more about your grievances; for you and I had better put up our accounts of profit and loss in our pockets, and say no more about them lest the world should laugh at us."

This whimsical dialogue put all the company, and Molineux himself, into good humor, and they passed the rest of the evening in joyous conviviality."

## Foreign News.

*From the New-York Statesman, August 8.*

### FROM EUROPE.

The ship Braganza, Captain Allyn, arrived yesterdy, in 42 days from Liverpool, brought papers of that place to the 23d, and London to the 22d of June, six days later than before received.

*Cotton.*—The commercial news is unfavorable to the Cotton dealers. It will be seen by our extracts, that prices had fallen considerably, and that the market remained very dull.

GREECE. The intelligence from Greece continues highly gratifying, and holds forth the fairest promise of a completely successful issue of the campaign.—The Turks must soon be convinced by the series of defeats and disasters which they have suffered, of the utter impossibility of ever again bringing the Greeks under the iron yoke of the Sultan. The London Sun observes, that the taking of Odysseus, with 800 Turks, is confirmed. The traitor had been sent to Napoli di Romania. It is said two battles had been fought between the Greeks and the Turks, the particulars of which had not transpired. The arrival of vessels from the Ionian islands at the port of Genoa, confirms the accounts received by the Corfu packet, at Trieste, viz: the annihilation of the Egyptian fleet and the blockade of Ibrahim's army. The Turkish ships of war, with the transports laden with ammunition, &c. had sailed for the Dardanelles.

The Courier has the following intelligence from Trieste, under date of June 7th.—"*A Message of Joy for the Hellenes!*—I wrote to you on the 31st of May, that reports were spread here of many victories gained by the Greeks, but I would not relate them to you before the confirmation arrived. Now, however, I can tell you as certain, and free from all doubt, that on Wednesday, the 6th (18th) of May, towards midnight, and at day-light on Thursday, the 7th, (19th) the glorious and holy day of Assumption, the brave Grecks burned the whole of the remainder of the Egyptian fleet in the port of Natarino. At the same time the troops under President Conduriottis and Mavremichælis fell on the Egyptian army, beat it completely, and made themselves masters of the camp. Few, very few, Egyptians, escaped to Modon. This glorious and unexampled victory has freed Navarino from the enemy. We have also learned, as certain, that Mahomed Ali, the Satrap of Egypt, is dead. If it be not true that he is already dead, he will die, on learning the entire destruction of his formidable expedition, which we have confirmed from all quarters."

"On the 21st May, there was a severe action, in which the barbarians lost many men, in the plain of Tureo chosi, which is the famous plain of Leuctra, immortalized by a victory of Epaminondas. On the 24th, the equally famous plain of Cheronea was the theatre of a new victory of the Greeks. At Dautia, on the 6th, 600 Turks surrendered with Odyseus to Gen. Goura.

German papers furnish the following extract:

[*From the Italian Frontiers, May* 31.]

The difficulties between the Porte and the Albanian Chiefs become more serious, and will probably be attended with most important consequences. The perfidious means adopted by Reschid Pacha to get rid of some of these chiefs have done more injury to the Turkish Government than the loss of two battles. General discontent prevails, and only those tribes remain faithful to the Turks which are at open war with them, to which the above mentioned chiefs belonged. Reschid Pacha must be on his guard; several attempts have already been made on his life by Albanians, and it is said that some enterprising youths have vowed to deliver him up, dead or alive, to the families whom he has deprived of their chiefs. Reschid's expedition against the Greeks has terminated in a disgraceful manner, and he has been more unfortunate than even Mustapha Pacha of Seuturi, and Derwisch Pacha, who commands the army in Thessaly, but under Reschid, has fulfilled his instructions, and sent half his troops to Vrachori, to join the Seraskier, intending to go with the other half from Zeitouni to Thebas, and join the Pacha of Negropont, who is come by way of Athens as soon as Reschid should advance from Etoila against Lepant. But the Greeks were aware of the intentions of the enemy; the first half of the Thessalian army was surprised and defeated at Plocopari: that of Reschid was completely overthrown in the defiles of Mount Zygos; and Dervisch, on hearing of these events, would not venture into Livadia, and the measures taken by Goura induced the Pacha of Negropont to return to that island. Reschid is endeavoring to assemble a new army at Arta; he has summoned the Pacha of Scutary to assist him, and he expects reinforcements from Bornia. Dervisch Pacha is to organise a new army of Kesune composed of the newly arrived troops from Bornia and Romelia.

*Spain.*—This beautiful and once flourishing country, which under a mild government would be rich, prosperous, and happy, is now in a most wretched and miserable condition, and is continually sinking into deeper degradation and suffering under the foolhardy tyranny of the ungrateful being who sits upon the throne. The following extract of a letter from Madrid is given in one of the London papers:

"The King is in a state of terror at the progress and audacity of Larega, (an ex-officer of the Constitutional army—very wealthy,) who still scours the country near Aranjuez, and defies even the body guard of the King; but the chief cause of terror is an officer of cavalry, who has sworn to avenge the murder of nine of the band which he has formed. These men were executed here the other day, and died calling on their captain to punish their murderers. A detachment of Lancers of the Royal Guard were sent out against the band two days ago, but they were shamefully defeated, and two of them fell by the sword of the captain, whose head has since had a price set upon it. A larger body of troops was ordered out, but they refused to march, unless they received their arrears of pay. This is now the tone of all, and Ferdinand threatens to raise money by a forced loan of sixty millions of reals upon the merchants of Madrid and Cadiz. The greatest misery pervades the country, and the fever is appearing in many places. In Andalusia the people are starving, corn being beyond the means of purchase. Fifty miles from that province it is only at one fourth of its price in Andalusia, but as nine out of ten of the convoys fall into the hands of the Constitutionalists, little can be obtained."

On the second reading of the quarantine bill in the House of Lords, Lord King contended "that the plague could not be contagious, since it was well known that when it ceased, it ceased suddenly at its greatest height, and when, if it were contagious, it must necessarily spread itself more widely, instead of disappearing. There was, he said, full as much evidence to prove the existence of witchcraft, as there was to prove that the plague was contagious."

There was a dreadful fire in London on the 21st of June, which broke out on the premises of Mr. Cruzett, Carver and Gilder, in the rear of Titchfield-st. and spreading to Great Portland-street, &c. and destroying property to the amount of £200,000 sterling, about 20 buildings were reduced to a pile of ruins.

*Isthmus of Suez.* The Oriental Herald, just published, contains a very informing and interesting article on the "Canal across the Isthmus of Suez."—The writer gives a good summary of the evidence of the existence of former canals between the Nile and the Red Sea, the first of which was dug by the Egyptians. These communications, however, have all been destroyed, either wilfully in war time, or from neglect. The grand question now is, which is the best course to adopt—to restore water communication between the Nile and the Red Sea; taking advantage of the remains of the former canals; or to make a new and direct canal from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean, for which it seems the ground offers remarkable natural facilities. The expense of the first plan is estimated at only £100,000; of the second at only £200,000. The danger from the Arab tribes on the route, presents a serious objection to the latter plan; but on the other hand, there is the advantage of being independent of the current, and occasional shallowness of the river.

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*For instance—a monarchal republic, is said to be that in which the principle of monarchy prevails—as in some of the colonies amongst us before the revolution; and as in the Canadas now.

An aristocratical republic is said to be that in which the principles of aristocracy prevails—as in Virginia, at this moment; where the right of suffrage, which is at once the constituent quality and the sovereign power of a citizen, is limited to the *landed* aristocracy of a state! where even the *white* man, who possesses not the *proud distinction* of a "freeholder," is compelled to endure the degrading one of a *political cypher* amongst the *agrarian units* of the state! It is indeed true, that he is *permitted* to take the place of an *unit* amongst, or on the *left* of, the *aristocratical cyphers*, for the *defence* and *protection* of *their* persons and properties in war—that he is *permitted* to pay taxes in support of the government which degrades him to the condition of a slave in time of peace—and that he is represented in congress, according to the provisions of the constitution of the United States; and so is the wretched African who toils beside him, and, perhaps, under the lash of his whip, in the field of their *common* master. But neither the one nor the other can elect, or be elected, to any political office in the state.

How long this foul blotch on the political escutcheon of Virginia, will continue to blemish and canker the political body of the union, is as yet unknown.—Many of the wisest and best men in the state are in favor of a constitutional reform—and amongst them is the sage of Monticello, the great and venerable patriarch of democracy, and his illustrious disciples, Madison and Monroe. But there are many in the *legislature* opposed to it, who are neither the *wisest* nor the *best* men in the state—and these have neither talents nor virtues to *distinguish* them any where: but they are so fond of *distinction*, that, rather than be without any at all, they cling, with the utmost pertinacity, to that infamous one which deprives their fellow men of their natural and just rights, and sinks them below the level designed for them by their Maker, in the scale of political beings.

A democratical republic, is said to be that in which the democratic principle predominates—as, in Pennsylvania, where *all* are *equal* in *political rights*.

*I do not think so. I have always thought that the senate was composed of representatives of the *confederation*, each state having an equal weight in that body, to guard its own sovereignty of peculiar interest, and so preserve the *union*, which was the grand object of the framers of the constitution: the other house is composed of representatives of the *people* of the several states, according to population, and herein it is that their power is felt. The constitution is made up of concessions and compromises, and without them it could not have been made at all. We have no wish to disturb any of them. The operation does not always seem to be consistent with the natural rights of man, because that one person may be invested with as much power as many equally wise and good persons, or one state, with one-third or one half less citizens than another state, may have the same number of representatives, or more—but these things will regulate themselves, and there is nothing that can be so valuable to us as the union of the states and the preservation of harmony among the people at large.† ED. REG.

[†We think, with deference, that Mr. Niles has mistaken the writer's meaning in this matter. It appears to us, that the remark upon which he has made the above comment, refers, not to the *principle* of concession, which forms the base of the confederacy—but merely to the *mode of operating* upon that principle, in the *election of senators by the state legislators, instead of the people*, and which, the writer seems to think, in this and the following essay, impairs the principle of the confederacy, and may finally prove fatal to the union itself.—*Gaz.*]

*Mr. Molineux was a merchant, but much more of a sportsman and a bon vivant, than a man of business. His sentiments were warmly in favour of his country: and though often a companion of the English officers, yet an intimate acquaintance of the leading patriots of the day.

†Otis received a deep wound on the head at the British Coffee house in Boston, by one of the officers of the customs, aided by a number of ruffians, which was the consequence of his subsequent derangement.

# PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1825.

Commodore Porter's trial has been brought to a close. The Proceedings of the Court are now under consideration of the President, and the decision may be expected to be made public shortly.

*Governor Clinton* must have travelled very expeditiously through this state. He arrived at Lancaster on Tuesday night week, and pursued his journey next morning.

*General Lafayette*, in company with President Adams, left Washington City, on Saturday week, to visit Mr. Monroe. The general intends to visit Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, and expects to embark for France, in the Brandywine, about the 1st of September.

The delegates who lately met at Staunton, Va to deliberate on the expediency of holding a convention to amend the state constitution, were unanimous in recommending that measure — They passed resolutions specifying the amendments they desire, which are—to abolish the governor's council; to extend the right of suffrage; and make the white population the basis of representation. The judiciary not to be meddled with.

*Accommodation.*—A packet boat, built and fitted out expressly for a voyage in low water, is to leave this city on the 20th of next month, and Wheeling on the 25th, and proceed directly to the mouth of the Ohio, where the passengers will be transferred to a steam boat, there waiting, which will convey them to New-Orleans, or intermediate ports. This packet boat will draw but 9 inches water, and may easily proceed downward at the rate of 85 miles per day, with 60 passengers. She has a large cabin and a number of comfortable state rooms, for families or ladies. Application to be made to the master on board, or to Messrs. Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.

The *prize* of fifty dollars, offered for the best essay, on any subject, presented for insertion in the New-York Mirror and Ladies Literary Museum, has been awarded to Matilda Murray, of that city, for an essay on Human Nature. Sixty-three essays were presented, twenty of which were from Boston.

*Robbery.* On the night of the 1st inst. the house of Mr. Valentine Wyrick, of Cumberland Valley, Md. was forcibly entered by six ruffians, and robbed of $1200. A fellow named Stokes, once sheriff of Harrison county, O. and two other men, one named Jacob R. Wagonner, have been apprehended, on suspicion. The editor of the Cumberland Advocate says, circumstances revealed since the robbery give reason to fear that a regularly organized band of counterfeiters and robbers have for a long time existed in the neighborhood. Many persons now suspected, have hitherto been considered respectable characters.

*Emancipation.*—The Rev. Fletcher Andrew, a methodist clergyman, of Virginia, to whom 20 slaves were willed by a relative, has manumitted the whole of them. They were estimated to be worth $20,000.

*Traffic in Slaves.*—A Baltimore paper states, that in seven weeks from the 25th of March last, 199 slaves were shipped from Baltimore, in four ships, for New-Orleans. Of these the brig Lady Monroe carried 99.

Late accounts from New-Orleans state that a vessel which arrived there from Baltimore, with slaves on board, has been taken possession of by the public authorities, her crew imprisoned, and accommodations provided for the blacks. We shall be glad to hear a confirmation of this news.

A proposition is in discussion at New-Orleans, for establishing there a municipal government, separate and distinct from the present, to be entirely devoted to the native French and Spanish inhabitants. We know not from which side the proposition comes: it proves that the state of society there, arising out of national and religious prejudices, is very uncomfortable.

The papers have revived the rumors, that France is to occupy Cuba and Porto Rico. It is thought the French naval force recently at Hayti, could not have been wanted there, but must have been intended for other West Indian service.

*"U. S. Ship Constellation, off Havana, July 25th 1825.* The French fleet which arrived yesterday, is from St. Domingo—they have recognized the independence of Hayti, and are to receive 30 millions as a dowry for the emigrants, one fifth of which sum is on board.—They have no troops, and do not appear to have any object in view by their arrival here, at least, none has been ascertained—they had the Royal permission to pass the Moro.—Two 74s, 7 frigates, 2 brigs under the command two Rear Admirals."

*For the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

An editorial paragraph was published, some weeks ago, in the Baltimore American, and has since been copied into a great number of papers, noticing the death of a lady, which was said to have been occasioned by the head of a pin, with which she was picking her ear, accidentally slipping off, and remaining in the ear. The editor is reminded, he says, by the unfortunate circumstance, of his intention, at some former period, (which he regrets very much having neglected,) to caution the public against the practice of picking their ears with pins, as he observes that this kind of accident is necessarily fatal, there being no possible means of relief from it.

We are inclined to think the editor's anatomical knowledge is much in the rear of his other literary requirements, or he would be aware of the fact, that nature has taken unusual precaution to protect the interior of the cranicums of her favored children — This noble "palace of the mind" is neither a hollow sphere, according to Mr. Symmes' notions of the earth, having its polar entrances, nor yet a common brevage, accessible to every intrusive insect. A strong, bony casement surrounds it on all sides.—Even the passages that lead to the organs of hearing are of solid bone, lined only with the common integuments, and the cavity of the ear itself is separated from the brain by a strong, bony partition, having no other openings than those that give passage to nerves and bloodvessels. But in order that dust, insects, and all extraneous substances, may be completely excluded from the delicate organization of the ear, a membrane, called the tympanum, is stretched across the external opening, at about the depth of an inch from the external ear, through which air itself cannot pass. The vibrations of the air on this membrane produce all the phenomena of hearing.

Insects and various extraneous substances may, and frequently do, pass into the external opening; but it is seldom that they produce any serious injury. They can generally be ejected out, by filling the ear with sweet oil, or any other bland liquid; if the substance be small and weighty, as a grain of shot, or the head of a pin, it will only be necessary to syringe the ear with milk and water, the best solvent for the wax secreted in the ear, which might sometimes prevent their easy removal, and by placing the head in a proper position, they will drop out by their own gravity. When the above methods fail, the surgeon will scarcely ever fail in extracting any foreign substance by a curved pair of forceps.

There is a case recorded of a young woman who accidentally had a piece of glass lodged in her ear, which was not removed for eight years, owing to the unskilfulness of her attendants; and although inflammation, suppuration, and a train of unpleasant constitutional symptoms were the consequence, it was removed at the end of that time, and her health entirely restored. The editor's caution is entirely unpalatable to the accident, when it occurs in a sound and healthy ear. If an opening existed in the tympanum, either from ulceration or any other cause, more serious consequences might be expected to follow; but even here the offending matter might be thrown out, without the fatal issue he apprehends in all cases.

MEDICUS.

*Canal Convention.*—The resolution of the Canal Convention, approving of the progress made by our sister states, in laying out a canal from the Potomac to the Ohio, was passed by a vote of 107 to 6. On the other resolutions, the votes were 91 to 27.

The following persons were appointed the general Committee of Correspondence, and requested to prepare an address to the people of Pennsylvania, upon the subject of Internal Improvements:—Messrs. *Carey, Kennedy, Ingham, Holgate, Patterson, Markley, Sill, Forster,* and *Th. H. Baird.*

The Chronicle reports the substance of the remarks made by several members of the Convention. We have room left only for the observations of Harmar Denny, Esq. of this city.

Mr. *Denny* (of Pittsburgh) made some observations in reply to Mr. J. M. Porter, and proceeded to remark upon the proposition, for improving the navigation of the Delaware, the Susquehanna and the Alleghany, up to the nearest point of connexion between them. Large sums, Mr. D. said, had been expended in improving our rivers, and some benefit had been derived in consequence; but because an improved navigation of the Delaware would accommodate the country watered by it, ought the people of the west to be set adrift 2000 miles to New-Orleans, to die of the yellow fever? Bordering States were forming communications between the eastern and western waters, and unless this State did the same, she would loose all the benefits to be derived from commercial intercourse.

Mr. Denny said, in cases of this kind, it had always been the practice of those opposed to magnify the expense, to dwell upon the inability of the state to embark in them at that particular period, and to insist upon waiting for one more auspicious. Great calculations, too, were made as to the expenditure on the work, but not a word said about the receipts that would be derived from it. So it had been with the gentleman from Northampton (Mr. J. M. Porter.) He, Mr. Denny, did not pretend to have a knowledge of all the trade that would pass through this state, if there was a navigable communication between the east and the west, but from every calculation that could be made the amount of intercourse would treble that on the New-York canal—and it was well known that the tolls received there were more than sufficient to pay the interest of the debt incurred in making it.

The advantage of commercial intercourse through the state was not to be estimated from the superior facility of carrying our own products to market. A communication by canal would open to us the carrying trade of the tobacco and cotton of Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, as well as the products of the more western states. This would not seem to be the fact from an inspection of the map, but let the connexion be formed and it would be found to be no dream. The amount of merchandise that now arrived at Pittsburgh exceeded 25,000 tons annually.—Great difficulties attended the transportation of western produce to the eastern market. The merchant was obliged to go first to New-Orleans, and then round to Philadelphia or New-York to make his purchases. If the facility of a canal to reach Philadelphia or New-York direct, were afforded him, he would reach either of these cities sooner, than by New-Orleans, and he would escape the dangerous navigation of the Mississippi, and the risk of the voyage round to the eastern cities.

When they looked at the waters flowing into the Ohio they would be found to comprehend the greatest, richest and most powerful portion of the Union. Altho' this carrying trade might not be of any great moment now, there was no calculating to what it might increase. It had passed within his own view, that cotton had been transported from Nashville to Pittsburgh, by steam boat, and thence to Philadelphia by land, the present season. Remove the difficulty of land carriage, said Mr. D. and you certainly attract the trade of that quarter of the Union, and insure its continuance. The establishment of this intercourse would carry to Philadelphia the trade of two millions of people. Postpone the measure, and the benefit of it will be lost forever. We will soon have canals on both sides of us. The New-York canal is always in operation. Virginia is not waiting till she grows richer, but has explored a route to connect the Potomac and Ohio by the Cheat river and Kenhawa. The exertion making by Virginia and Maryland towards the Chesapeak and Ohio canal was sufficiently known. And ought we to sit idle spectators of the active exertions of our neighbors? We live, we barely live, said Mr. D. Instead of our population increasing it must diminish, unless we enter into the race of competition with them. There were no inducements for immigration to this State, and the tide of population moved on to Ohio, &c.—The state of Ohio had commenced a canal whose entrance at the Ohio river could be reached by steam-boats at all seasons. The gentlemen opposed to these resolutions talked of entailing poverty on posterity, by prosecuting the measures recommended; but, unless they did proceed, poverty would most assuredly be entailed upon them. Who complained of the expenditure of money upon turnpike roads? Not the people; nor would they complain of the expenditure to effect the proposed eastern and western connexion, which would afford superior facilities of commercial intercourse, and induce the people of other States to resort to Pennsylvania, to enjoy the salubrity of her climate and the productiveness of her soil.

Take care of your Horses! Several instances of horse-stealing are mentioned in the papers, both near and east of us.

*The Kentucky Election* is over, and it appears the anti relief, or Old Court party, have at length gained the day. Their majority in the next legislature must be considerable. The contest has been a long and exceedingly bitter one.

*A serious Trick.* At the close of the polls in Lexington, Ky. Mr. Wickliffe invited his friends to his house, where two or three barrels of punch, &c. were prepared, of which 4 or 500 persons drank.—Some knaves, actuated either by a revengeful or mischievous spirit, threw a large quantity of *Tartar Emetic* into the delicious stimulant, and shortly after the barrels were emptied, it was observed that every road leading from Lexington, (in number ten,) presented the singular spectacle of scores of men vomiting for their lives. One of the individuals engaged in this cruel sport, has been taken into custody; another has made his escape, and some are suspected who might have been engaged in more honorable employment. It is reported here, though we hope without foundation, that three of the men thus unmercifully *dosed*, have died, and that several others are dangerously ill.

*Maysville Eagle.*

On Saturday *night* last, about two o'clock in the *morning*, one of the lads belonging to the Record office, *who was asleep in the third story, awoke and found himself on a cherry tree in a neighboring garden: he was entirely undressed, having nothing on but shirt and pantaloons.* He was wholly unconscious how or when he got there. Not liking his roost the lad scrabbled down and hurried back to bed as fast as possible.

*Village Record.*

*Highly interesting.*—We have just received, says the Baltimore Gazette, by the schooner Blucher, Capt. Smith, in 25 days from Sacrificios, Mexican papers to the 1st of July, containing the official account of the surrender to the Mexican government of the *Spanish 74 gun ship Asia, and brig of war Constante!!* It will be recollected that these vessels were not included in the capitulation made at Ayacucho, but sailed from Callao with some of the officers of the defeated army, for Manilla.

## Married,

On the 15th inst. in this city, by the Rev. Joseph Stockton, Mr *David Dick*, merchant, to Miss *Lydia Colhoon*, both of the town of Meadville, Pa.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, Mr. *David Maclean, Jr.* to Miss *Hannah Phillips*, daughter of Mr. John Phillips—both of this city.

## Died,

At Bedford, Pa. on the 11th inst. *Josiah E. Barclay*, Esq. Deputy Attorney-General for that county.

## "THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE"

*Enlargement.*—On the 23d of September, the commencement of the 41st volume of this Gazette, it is intended by the subscribers, associated in its publication, to enlarge it to an imperial size. This enlargement, which, we are gratified in saying, is justified by the advertising patronage and increased subscription list of the paper, will add much to its value, by affording room for more copious and various selections of news and miscellaneous reading. It will also permit the weekly insertion of the *Prices Current* of this market, which, since this city has become the purchasing and exchanging mart for so great an extent of territory, must be of considerable importance to persons engaged in the agriculture, manufactures, or commerce of the western country.

Although this improvement in the size, appearance, and value of the paper, will add considerably to our expense and labor, yet it is not intended to increase the price of subscription to those who pay regularly in advance. From those, however, who delay payment beyond the year, the price now usually charged by other publishers in cases where payment is deferred, will be exacted. The terms of subscription will therefore be,

| | |
|---|---|
| In advance, per year, | $2 |
| At the end of the year, | 3 |

DAVID & MATTHEW MACLEAN.

*August 19, 1825.*


## HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED AND IS NOW OPENING,
A large and extensive assortment of
**Hardware and Cutlery,**
SADDLERY, &C. &C.

WHICH will be sold, at a small advance, Wholesale and Retail, by
Benj. Darlington,
Aug. 19—1mo. *Market Street.*

N. B —Bowen's NAILS, of all kinds, at Retail.

## CASH, CASH!!

I WILL give CASH for two or three thousand bushels of good merchantable
**Wheat,**
Delivered to me in October next, at the "*Eagle Steam Mill*," now held by Mr. James Cuddy.
James K Henderson,
3d Street.
Pittsburgh, Aug. 19, 1825.—tf

## J. M. FIELDING'S
## Young Ladies' Academy,

WILL be re-opened on the 5th of September. Some new pupils can now be admitted: and, to induce parents to send *young* children, who have little to *unlearn*—a much more toilsome task, both to pupil and teacher, than that of learning—the price of teaching, in the *Preparatory Department*, is reduced. An opportunity is wished, of laying the foundation of education, and of preparing children for entering, with advantage, upon the *Course* of the *Regular Class*. The preparatory *course* may be seen by reference to an *outline* which will appear in a few days.

Patrons are respectfully reminded of the necessity of complying with the condition of giving a month's notice, when they intend removing their children. In a limited school this is but common justice; and the violation of it has occasioned both inconvenience and loss.

August 19, 1825—3t.


## The Estate of James Irwin, dec.
## NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against, or being indebted to, the Estate of James Irwin, dec. will present their accounts, without delay, properly authenticated, for settlement, to either

Martha Irwin, *Admx.* or
John Irwin, *Adm'r.*

August 19, 1825.—3t.


## SOMETHING EXTRA!

### W. C. CONINE

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of his friends and patrons to the Schemes of these brilliant Lotteries here below, where, by the investment of a few dollars, handsome fortunes may be obtained in one day only—and as W. C. Conine is the ever industrious agent of Fortune, he gives this early notice to all who wish an abundance of that essential article CASH, to forward on their orders immediately, lest they may fail to procure a chance.

*By authority of the State of Maryland.*

**UNIVERSITY LOTTERY,**

SEVENTH CLASS, NEW SERIES,

Positively to be drawn in August or September.

**Splendid Scheme.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | prize of | $20,000 is | $20,000 |
| 1 | | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| 1 | | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| 1 | | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| 1 | | 1,308 | 1,308 |
| 5 | | 1,000 | 5,000 |
| 10 | | 500 | 5,000 |
| 44 | | 100 | 4,400 |
| 88 | | 50 | 4,400 |
| 528 | | 12 | 6,336 |
| 5676 | | 6 | 34,056 |
| 6,356 prizes. | | | $98,000 |
| 13,244 blanks. | | | |
| 19,600 tickets. | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whole Tickets | $6 00 | Quarters | $1 50 |
| Halves | 3 00 | Eighths | 75 |

☞ A certificate of 17 whole tickets can be had for $71 40, and shares in the same proportion.

## Md. University Lottery,

For the benefit of the Medical College of Baltimore. Fifth Class, New Series—to be drawn the 19th day of October next, and finished in a few minutes.

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | prize of | $20,000 is | $20,000 |
| 1 | | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| 2 | | 5,000 | 10,000 |
| 2 | | 2,956 | 5,912 |
| 12 | | 1,000 | 12,000 |
| 12 | | 500 | 6,000 |
| 30 | | 100 | 3,000 |
| 168 | | 50 | 8,400 |
| 168 | | 25 | 4,200 |
| 1344 | | 12 | 16,128 |
| 11340 | | 6 | 68,040 |
| 13080 prizes | | | $163,680 |
| 19656 blanks | | | |
| 32736 tickets | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whole Tickets | 6 00 | Quarters | 1 50 |
| Halves | 3 00 | Eighths | 75 |

A certificate of 11 whole tickets can be had for $40 50, and shares in proportion.

BY SPECIAL ACT OF ASSEMBLY.

## State Lottery of Maryland.

Under the superintendence of the commissioners appointed by the governor and council, and by an

**IMPROVED MODE OF DRAWING.**

*Secured by letters patent under the seal of the U S*

The whole to be completed in One Day, and will positively take place in the city of Baltimore in October or November next.

**Scheme.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | prize of | $30,000 is | $30,000 |
| 1 | | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| 1 | | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| 10 | | 1,000 | 10,000 |
| 10 | | 500 | 5,000 |
| 30 | | 100 | 3,000 |
| 60 | | 50 | 3,000 |
| 100 | | 20 | 2,000 |
| 200 | | 10 | 2,000 |
| 400 | | 5 | 2,000 |
| 20000 | | 4 | 80,000 |
| 20813 prizes | | | $152,000 |
| 40000 tickets—Not one blank to a prize. | | | |

Every prize payable in cash, sixty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Whole Tickets $4: Shares in proportion.

The drawing of the above brilliant Lottery, will positively be on that popular mode of drawing, the odd and even system, where the purchaser of two tickets, or two shares, will be certain of drawing at least one prize, and may draw three!!!

Tickets and Shares in all of the above brilliant Lotteries, and those which are anticipated will prove fortunate, are for sale at

## Conine's
## HOMES OF FORTUNE,

No. 32, Market street, near the Market, and 217, Market street, near Liberty, Baltimore, and No. 3, South Third street, Philadelphia.

Those who send their remittances to Conine's Offices, will, at the completion of the drawing, be informed of the fate of their tickets by letter, or be forwarded a paper containing the drawing at large.

☞ Orders from any part of the Union, enclosing cash, or prize tickets in any responsible lottery, will meet the same prompt attention, as if on personal application. Address

W. C Conine,
Aug. 17—td. *Baltimore.*


## GENERAL ORDERS.

A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL will be holden at the house of Maj Thomas Wynne, innkeeper, at the sign of the black bear, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 24th day of August, inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the trial of Maj. Nathaniel Patterson, Brigade Inspector, 1st brigade, 15th division of Pennsylvania Militia, upon the charges exhibited against him by Lemmon Irwin, of said city, as specified in his complaint dated the 8th day of August, instant. The members composing the court will be detailed as follows, viz:—Col. John Neel, Col Jesse Sill, Lt. Col. Wesley Chess, Lt. Col. —— Scott, Lt. Col. Wm. Robinson, Jr. Lt. Col. Joseph E M'Cabe, Maj. Wm Anderson, Jr. Maj. George W. Martin, and Maj. Thomas Sample—Supernumeraries, Capt. John Sheriff and Capt. N. S. Jones.

After the proceedings of the court shall have been closed, the Judge Advocate will forthwith transmit the record of the same, duly authenticated, to the Brigadier-General, at his office, in Pittsburgh.

Edward Patchell,
*Br. Gen. 1st Br. 15th Div. P. M.*

Pittsburgh, Aug. 19, 1825

☞ The officers named in the foregoing order are hereby required to take notice of the same, and govern themselves accordingly.

EDWARD PATCHELL,
*Br. Gen. 1st Br. 15th Div. P. M.*


## M. S. Mason & M'Donough,
**Wood Street,**

Are now opening a fresh supply of seasonable
**MERCHANDISE,**

SELECTED in New-York and Philadelphia, on the very best terms, which they offer for sale low, by the Package or Piece. Their stock comprises a very choice and general assortment of
**BRITISH, FRENCH, AND INDIA**
**DRY GOODS.**

Likewise, every description of Domestic Piece Goods, Cotton Yarn, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, &c. They have also in store, Window Glass, Juniata Nails, Bonnet Boards, Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Paper, &c. For the accommodation of country merchants, they will receive in payment, Ginseng, Beeswax, Feathers, Deer Skins, Wool, Whiskey, Flax and Tow Linen, &c.

August 19, 1825—6t

## Steel Fancy Goods, Buttons, &c.

STEEL hat slides; do. waist clasps buckles, and slides, in great variety; elastic and fine woven steel belts and bracelets; steel neck chains, ear drops and broaches; do. watch chains; do. purse and reticle clasps; do. shoe clasps, ornaments and buckles, in great variety; do head ornaments; gilt reticle clasps; do hat and shoe buckles; do watch chains, seals and keys; fancy gilt broaches and finger rings; gilt waist clasps and buckles; watch ribbons, with steel and gilt mounts; velvet purses; jet necklaces; jet waist buckles, lockets and broaches, with a variety of other FANCY GOODS.

*ALSO—Constantly on hand,* an extensive assortment of U. S. army and navy buttons; steel coat and vest buttons; gilt and plated military ball buttons; superior gilt coat, coatee, and vest buttons, of the most approved manufactories; second quality and imitation gilt, in great variety, boys' fancy ball buttons; burnished white and yellow metal coat and vest do; plain and figured pearl shirt and vest do; and superior gilt and imitation cloak hooks, for sale by

John Price, Ag't.
*No. 48½, N. Third street, Philadelphia.*
August 19—3t*

## OHIO PAPER MILL.

THE subscribers are disposed to *Sell* or *Rent* that valuable property situate on Little Beaver Creek, about three fourths of a mile from its junction with the Ohio river, and forty miles below Pittsburgh—together with a large stock of Rags, &c. now on hand. The Mill contains two engines, vats, and stuff chests—five screws and presses, with every other convenience for carrying on the paper making business to advantage. The stream is one among the best in the western country for permanency, and the situation of the mill is not exceeded by that of any similar establishment for doing a profitable business.

The subscribers having become advanced in years, and unable to bestow the requisite attention, is the only inducement for thus offering to dispose of it. Any further information may be obtained by application to either of the subscribers.

John Bever,
Near the premises.
Jacob Bowman,
August 19—3mo Brownsville.

## BREWER.

A YOUNG MAN, in Philadelphia, native of that city, would be pleased to obtain a situation as a foreman and brewer, in a good brew-house, in Pittsburgh, Kentucky, or any part of the western country. He has served a regular apprenticeship in Philadelphia, and has been employed as the head brewer, in several of the largest brew-houses in this country for many years, and is a full master of his business as a maltster and brewer of Porter, Ale, and Draft Beer, and well acquainted with bottling and refining all kinds of liquor. Any person wishing to realise a fortune with a small capital, in a few years, in the western country, may hear of this young man in Philadelphia, at No 279, Walnut-street, two doors below Tenth-street, on the North side. Direct to S. C. B.

REFERENCE to Mr. *Frederick Gaul, Sr* and Mr. *John Larver*, two of the first brewers in Philadelphia. Any person wishing to know the capability of the advertiser, may obtain information by writing to those gentlemen.

August 19—16t.jms

## NOTICE.

RETAILERS of Foreign Merchandise and Liquors, within the city of Pittsburgh, will take notice, that the first day of September is the time to take out Licenses, according to Law.

Wm. Graham,
*City Treasurer.*
August 19, 1825.—3t.

## *Auction Sale.*

EXTENSIVE BOOK SALE.

On Wednesday, September 21st, and Friday, the 23d,
AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.
And on Saturday evening, the 24th,
AT EARLY CANDLE LIGHT,
*AT FRONT-STREET AUCTION ROOM,*
Will be disposed of, an entire stock of
**Books,**
COMPRISING SEVERAL THOUSAND VOLUMES OF
*Theological, Classical, Law, Medical, Historical, and Miscellaneous,*
With a general assortment of
**Juvenile, School, & Blank Books,**

Among which are many rare and valuable EUROPEAN EDITIONS.

☞ Booksellers, Librarians, and others, will find it worthy of attention, as the sale will continue daily until the whole is sold, and Catalogues will be ready for delivery four weeks previous.

TERMS.

$50 to $100, 60 days—$100 to $200, 90 days—over $200, 4 months, for approved endorsed notes.

Davis & Hanson,
July 29—ts. *Auctioneers.*

## PRINTERS' BRASS RULE,

OF various descriptions, just received from the manufactory of A. RAMAGE, Philadelphia, and for sale at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette,
July 1, 1825.

# PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1825.


Commodore Porter's trial has been brought to a close. The Proceedings of the Court are now under consideration of the President, and the decision may be expected to be made public shortly.

*Governor Clinton* must have travelled very expeditiously through this state. He arrived at Lancaster on Tuesday night week, and pursued his journey next morning.

*General Lafayette*, in company with President Adams, left Washington City, on Saturday week, to visit Mr. Monroe. The general intends to visit Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, and expects to embark for France, in the Brandywine, about the 1st of September.

The delegates who lately met at Staunton, Va to deliberate on the expediency of holding a convention to amend the state constitution, were unanimous in recommending that measure — They passed resolutions specifying the amendments they desire, which are—to abolish the governor's council; to extend the right of suffrage; and make the white population the basis of representation. The judiciary not to be meddled with.

*Accommodation.*—A packet boat, built and fitted out expressly for a voyage in low water, is to leave this city on the 20th of next month, and Wheeling on the 25th, and proceed directly for the mouth of the Ohio, where the passengers will be transferred to a steam boat, there waiting, which will convey them to New-Orleans, or intermediate ports. This packet boat will draw but 8 inches water, and may easily proceed downward at the rate of 65 miles per day, with 60 passengers. She has a large cabin and a number of comfortable state rooms, for families or ladies. Application to be made to the master on board, or to Messrs. Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.

The *prize* of fifty dollars, offered for the best essay, on any subject, presented for insertion in the New-York Mirror and Ladies Literary Museum, has been awarded to Matilda Murray, of that city, for an essay on Human Nature. Sixty-three essays were presented, twenty of which were from Boston.

*Robbery.* On the night of the 1st inst. the house of Mr. Valentine Wyrick, of Cumberland Valley, Md. was forcibly entered by six ruffians, and robbed of $1200. A fellow named Stokes, once sheriff of Harrison county, O. and two other men, one named Jacob R. Wagonner, have been apprehended, on suspicion. The editor of the Cumberland Advocate says, circumstances revealed since the robbery give reason to fear that a regularly organized band of counterfeiters and robbers have for a long time existed in the neighborhood. Many persons now suspected, have hitherto been considered respectable characters.

*Emancipation.*—The Rev. Fletcher Andrew, a methodist clergyman, of Virginia, to whom 20 slaves were willed by a relative, has manumitted the whole of them. They were estimated to be worth $20,000.

*Traffic in Slaves.*—A Baltimore paper states, that in seven weeks from the 25th of March last, 199 slaves were shipped from Baltimore, in four ships, for New-Orleans. Of these the brig Lady Monroe carried 99.

Late accounts from New-Orleans state that a vessel which arrived there from Baltimore, with slaves on board, has been taken possession of by the public authorities, her crew imprisoned, and accommodations provided for the blacks. We shall be glad to hear a confirmation of this news.

A proposition is in discussion at New-Orleans, for establishing there a municipal government, separate and distinct from the present, to be entirely devoted to the native French and Spanish inhabitants. We know not from which side the proposition comes: it proves that the state of society there, arising out of national and religious prejudices, is very uncomfortable.

The papers have revived the rumors, that France is to occupy Cuba and Porto Rico. It is thought the French naval force recently at Hayti, could not have been wanted there, but must have been intended for other West Indian service.

"*U. S. Ship Constellation, off Havana, July 25th* 1825. The French fleet which arrived yesterday, is from St. Domingo—they have recognised the independence of Hayti, and are to receive 30 millions as a douceur for the emigrants, one fifth of which sum is on board.—They have no troops, and do not appear to have any object in view by their arrival here, at least, none has been ascertained—they had the Royal permission to pass the Moro.—Two 74s, 7 frigates, 2 brigs under the command two Rear Admirals."

*For the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

An editorial paragraph was published, some weeks ago, in the Baltimore American, and has since been copied into a great number of papers, noticing the death of a lady, which was said to have been occasioned by the head of a pin, with which she was picking her ear, accidentally slipping off, and remaining in the ear. The editor is reminded, he says, by the unfortunate circumstance, of his intention, at some former period, (which he regrets very much having neglected,) to caution the public against the practice of picking their ears with pins, as he observes that this kind of accident is necessarily fatal, there being no possible means of relief from it

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There is a case recorded of a young woman who accidentally had a piece of glass lodged in her ear, which was not removed for eight years, owing to the unskilfulness of her attendants; and although inflammation, suppuration, and a train of unpleasant constitutional symptoms were the consequence, it was removed at the end of that time, and her health entirely restored. The editor's caution is entirely inapplicable to the accident, when it occurs in a sound and healthy ear. If an opening existed in the tympanum, either from ulceration or any other cause, more serious consequences might be expected to follow; but even here the offending matter might be thrown out, without the fatal issue he apprehends in all cases

MEDICUS.

*Canal Convention.*—The resolution of the Canal Convention, approving of the progress made by our sister states, in laying out a canal from the Potomac to the Ohio, was passed by a vote of 107 to 6. On the other resolutions, the votes were 91 to 27.

The following persons were appointed the general Committee of Correspondence, and requested to prepare an address to the people of Pennsylvania, upon the subject of Internal Improvements:—Messrs. *Carey, Kennedy, Ingham, Holgate, Patterson, Markley, Sill, Forster,* and *Th. H. Baird.*

The Chronicle reports the substance of the remarks made by several members of the Convention. We have room left only for the observations of Harmar Denny, Esq. of this city.

Mr. *Denny* (of Pittsburgh) made some observations in reply to Mr. J. M. Porter, and proceeded to remark upon the proposition, for improving the navigation of the Delaware, the Susquehanna and the Allegheny, up to the nearest point of connexion between them. Large sums, Mr. D. said, had been expended in improving our rivers, and some benefit had been derived in consequence; but because an improved navigation of the Delaware would accommodate the country watered by it, ought the people of the west to be set adrift 2000 miles to New-Orleans, to die of the yellow fever? Bordering States were forming communications between the eastern and western waters, and unless this State did the same, she would loose all the benefits to be derived from commercial intercourse.

Mr. Denny said, in cases of this kind, it had always been the practice of those opposed to magnify the expense, to dwell upon the inability of the state to embark in them at that particular period, and to insist upon waiting for one more auspicious. Great calculations, too, were made as to the expenditure on the work, but not a word said about the receipts that would be derived from it. So it had been with the gentleman from Northampton (Mr. J. M. Porter.) He, Mr. Denny, did not pretend to have a knowledge of all the trade that would pass through this state, if there was a navigable communication between the east and the west, but from every calculation that could be made the amount of intercourse would treble that on the New-York canal—and it was well known that the tolls received there were more than sufficient to pay the interest of the debt incurred in making it.

The advantage of commercial intercourse through the state was not to be estimated from the superior facility of carrying our own products to market. A communication by canal would open to us the carrying trade of the tobacco and cotton of Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, as well as the products of the more western states. This would not seem to be the fact from an inspection of the map, but let the connexion be formed and it would be found to be no dream. The amount of merchandise that now arrived at Pittsburgh exceeded 25,000 tons annually.—Great difficulties attended the transportation of western produce to the eastern market. The merchant was obliged to go first to New-Orleans, and then round to Philadelphia or New-York to make his purchases. If the facility of a canal to reach Philadelphia or New-York direct, were afforded him, he would reach either of these cities sooner, than by New-Orleans, and he would escape the dangerous navigation of the Mississippi, and the risk of the voyage round to the eastern cities.

When they looked at the waters flowing into the Ohio they would be found to comprehend the greatest, richest and most powerful portion of the Union. Altho' this carrying trade might not be of any great moment now, there was no calculating to what it might increase. It had passed within his own view, that cotton had been transported from Nashville to Pittsburgh, by steam boat, and thence to Philadelphia by land, the present season. Remove the difficulty of land carriage, said Mr. D. and you certainly attract the trade of that quarter of the Union, and insure its continuance. The establishment of this intercourse would carry to Philadelphia the trade of two millions of people. Postpone the measure, and the benefit of it will be lost forever. We will soon have canals on both sides of us. The New-York canal is always in operation. Virginia is not waiting till she grows richer, but has explored a route to connect the Potomac and Ohio by the Cheat river and Kenhawa. The exertion making by Virginia and Maryland towards the Chesapeak and Ohio canal was sufficiently known. And ought we to sit idle spectators of the active exertions of our neighbors? We live, we barely live, said Mr. D. Instead of our population increasing it must diminish, unless we enter into the race of competition with them. There were no inducements for immigration to this State, and the tide of population moved on to Ohio, &c.—The state of Ohio had commenced a canal whose entrance at the Ohio river could be reached by steam-boats at all seasons. The gentlemen opposed to these resolutions talked of entailing poverty on posterity, by prosecuting the measures recommended; but, unless they did proceed, poverty would most assuredly be entailed upon them. Who complained of the expenditure of money upon turnpike roads? Not the people; nor would they complain of the expenditure to effect the proposed eastern and western connexion, which would afford superior facilities of commercial intercourse, and induce the people of other States to resort to Pennsylvania, to enjoy the salubrity of her climate and the productiveness of her soil.

Take care of your Horses! Several instances of horse-stealing are mentioned in the papers, both east and west of us.

*The Kentucky Election* is over, and it appears the anti relief, or Old Court party, have at length gained the day. Their majority in the next legislature must be considerable. The contest has been a long and exceedingly bitter one.

*A serious Trick.* At the close of the polls in Lexington, Ky. Mr. Wickliffe invited his friends to his house, where two or three barrels of punch, &c. were prepared, of which 4 or 500 persons drank.—Some knaves, actuated either by a revengeful or mischievous spirit, threw a large quantity of *Tartar Emetic* into the delicious stimulant, and shortly after the barrels were emptied, it was observed that every road leading from Lexington, (in number ten,) presented the singular spectacle of scores of men vomiting for their lives. One of the individuals engaged in this cruel sport, has been taken into custody; another has made his escape, and some are suspected who might have been engaged in more honorable employment. It is reported here, though we hope without foundation, that three of the men thus unmercifully *dosed*, have died; and that several others are dangerously ill. *Maysville Eagle.*

On Saturday *night* last, about two o'clock in the *morning*, one of the lads belonging to the Record office, *who was asleep in the third story, awoke and found himself on a cherry tree in a neighboring garden: he was entirely undressed*, having *nothing on but shirt and pantaloons.* He was wholly unconscious how or when he got there. Not liking his roost the lad scrabbled down and hurried back to bed as fast as possible. *Village Record.*

*Highly interesting.*—We have just received, says the Baltimore Gazette, by the schooner Blucher, Capt. Smith, in 25 days from Sacrificios, Mexican papers to the 1st of July, containing the official account of the surrender to the Mexican government of the *Spanish 74 gun ship Asia, and brig of war Constante!!* It will be recollected that these vessels were not included in the capitulation made at Ayacucho, but sailed from Callao with some of the officers of the defeated army, for Manilla.

## Married,

On the 15th inst. in this city, by the Rev. Joseph Stockton, Mr *David Dick*, merchant, to Miss *Lydia Colhoon*, both of the town of Meadville, Pa.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, Mr. *David Maclean, Jr.* to Miss *Hannah Phillips*, daughter of Mr. John Phillips—both of this city.

## Died,

At Bedford, Pa. on the 11th inst. *Josiah E. Barclay*, Esq. Deputy Attorney-General for that county.

## "THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE."

*Enlargement.*—On the 23d of September, the commencement of the 41st volume of this Gazette, it is intended by the subscribers, associated in its publication, to enlarge it to an imperial size. This enlargement, which, we are gratified in saying, is justified by the advertising patronage and increased subscription list of the paper, will add much to its value, by affording room for more copious and various selections of news and miscellaneous reading. It will also permit the weekly insertion of the *Prices Current* of this market, which, since this city has become the purchasing and exchanging mart for so great an extent of territory, must be of considerable importance to persons engaged in the agriculture, manufactures, or commerce of the western country.

Although this improvement in the size, appearance, and value of the paper, will add considerably to our expense and labor, yet it is not intended to increase the price of subscription to those who pay regularly in advance. From those, however, who delay payment beyond the year, the price now usually charged by other publishers in cases where payment is deferred, will be exacted. The terms of subscription will therefore be,

| | |
|---|---|
| In advance, per year, | $2 |
| At the end of the year, | 3 |

DAVID & MATTHEW MACLEAN.

*August* 19, 1825.


## HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED AND IS NOW OPENING,

A large and extensive assortment of

**Hardware and Cutlery,**

**SADDLERY, &C. &C.**

WHICH will be sold, at a small advance, Wholesale and Retail, by

Benj. Darlington,

Aug. 19—1mo. *Market Street.*

N. B—Bowen's NAILS, of all kinds, at Retail.

## CASH, CASH!!

I WILL give CASH for two or three thousand bushels of good merchantable

**Wheat,**

Delivered to me in October next, at the "*Eagle Steam Mill*," now held by Mr. James Cuddy.

James K Henderson,

3d Street.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 19, 1825.—tf

## J. H. FIELDING'S

**Young Ladies' Academy,**

WILL be re-opened on the 5th of September. Some new pupils can now be admitted: and, to induce parents to send *young* children, who have little to *unlearn*—a much more toilsome task, both to pupil and teacher, than that of learning—the price of teaching, in the *Preparatory Department* is reduced. An opportunity is wished, of laying the foundation of education, and of preparing children for entering, with advantage, upon the *Course* of the *Regular Class.* The preparatory *course* may be seen by reference to an *outline* which will appear in a few days.

Patrons are respectfully reminded of the necessity of complying with the condition of giving a month's notice, when they intend removing their children. In a limited school this is but common justice; and the violation of it has occasioned both inconvenience and loss.

August 19, 1825—3t.

## The Estate of James Irwin, dec.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against, or being indebted to, the Estate of James Irwin, dec. will present their accounts, without delay, properly authenticated, for settlement, to either

Martha Irwin, *Adm'x.* or
John Irwin, *Adm'r.*

August 19, 1825.—3t.

## SOMETHING EXTRA!

## W. C. CONINE

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of his friends and patrons to the Schemes of these brilliant Lotteries here below, where, by the investment of a few dollars, handsome fortunes may be obtained in one day only—and as W C. Conine is the ever industrious agent of Fortune, he gives this early notice to all who wish an abundance of that essential article CASH, to forward on their orders immediately, lest they may fail to procure a chance.

*By authority of the State of Maryland.*

**UNIVERSITY LOTTERY,**

SEVENTH CLASS, NEW SERIES,

Positively to be drawn in August or September.

**Splendid Scheme.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | prize of | $20,000 is | $20,000 |
| 1 | | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| 1 | | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| 1 | | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| 1 | | 1,308 | 1,308 |
| 5 | | 1,000 | 5,000 |
| 10 | | 500 | 5,000 |
| 44 | | 100 | 4,400 |
| 88 | | 50 | 4,400 |
| 528 | | 12 | 6,336 |
| 5676 | | 6 | 34,056 |
| | | | $98,000 |

6,356 prizes.
13,244 blanks.

19,600 tickets.

Whole Tickets $6 00 | Quarters $1 50
Halves 3 00 | Eighths 75

☞A certificate of 17 whole tickets can be had for $71 40, and shares in the same proportion.

## Md. University Lottery,

For the benefit of the Medical College of Baltimore. Fifth Class, New Series—to be drawn the 19th day of October next, and finished in a few minutes.

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | prize of | $20,000 is | $20,000 |
| 1 | | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| 2 | | 5,000 | 10,000 |
| 2 | | 2,956 | 5,912 |
| 12 | | 1,000 | 12,000 |
| 12 | | 500 | 6,000 |
| 30 | | 100 | 3,000 |
| 168 | | 60 | 8,400 |
| 168 | | 25 | 4,200 |
| 1344 | | 12 | 16,128 |
| 11340 | | 6 | 68,040 |
| | | | $163,680 |

13080 prizes
19656 blanks

32736 tickets

Whole Tickets 6 00 | Quarters 1 50
Halves 3 00 | Eighths 75

A certificate of 11 whole tickets can be had for $40 50, and shares in proportion.

BY SPECIAL ACT OF ASSEMBLY.

## State Lottery of Maryland.

Under the superintendence of the commissioners appointed by the governor and council, and by an

**IMPROVED MODE OF DRAWING.**

*Secured by letters patent under the seal of the U S*

The whole to be completed in One Day, and will positively take place in the city of Baltimore in October or November next.

**Scheme.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | prize of | $30,000 is | $30,000 |
| 1 | | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| 1 | | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| 10 | | 1,000 | 10,000 |
| 10 | | 500 | 5,000 |
| 30 | | 100 | 3,000 |
| 60 | | 50 | 3,000 |
| 100 | | 20 | 2,000 |
| 200 | | 10 | 2,000 |
| 400 | | 5 | 2,000 |
| 20000 | | 4 | 80,000 |
| | | | $152,000 |

20813 prizes
40000 tickets—Not one blank to a prize.

Every prize payable in cash, sixty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Whole Tickets $4: Shares in proportion.

The drawing of the above brilliant Lottery, will positively be on that popular mode of drawing, the odd and even system, where the purchaser of two tickets, or two shares, will be certain of drawing at least one prize, and may draw three!!!

Tickets and Shares in all of the above brilliant Lotteries, and those which are anticipated will prove fortunate, are for sale at

## Conine's
## HOMES OF FORTUNE,

No. 32, Market street, near the Market, and 217, Market street, near Liberty, Baltimore, and No 3, South Third street, Philadelphia.

Those who send their remittances to Conine's Offices, will, at the completion of the drawing, be informed of the fate of their tickets by letter, or be forwarded a paper containing the drawing at large.

☞Orders from any part of the Union, enclosing cash, or prize tickets in any responsible lottery, will meet the same prompt attention, as if on personal application. Address

W. C Conine,

Aug. 17—td. *Baltimore.*


## GENERAL ORDERS.

A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL will be holden at the house of Maj Thomas Wynne, innkeeper, at the sign of the black bear, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 24th day of August, inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the trial of Maj. Nathaniel Patterson, Brigade Inspector, 1st brigade, 15th division of Pennsylvania Militia, upon the charges exhibited against him by Lemmon Irwin, of said city, as specified in his complaint dated the 8th day of August, instant. The members composing the court will be detailed as follows, viz:—Col. John Neel, Col Jesse Sill, Lt. Col. Wesley Chess, Lt. Col. —— Scott, Lt. Col. Wm. Robinson, Jr. Lt. Col. Joseph E M'Cabe, Maj. Wm Anderson, Jr. Maj. George W. Martin, and Maj. Thomas Sample—Supernumeraries, Capt. John Sheriff and Capt. N. S. Jones.

After the proceedings of the court shall have been closed, the Judge Advocate will forthwith transmit the record of the same, duly authenticated, to the Brigadier-General, at his office, in Pittsburgh.

Edward Patchell,

*Br. Gen. 1st Br. 15th Div. P. M*

Pittsburgh, Aug. 19, 1825

☞The officers named in the foregoing order are hereby required to take notice of the same, and govern themselves accordingly.

EDWARD PATCHELL,
*Br. Gen. 1st Br. 15th Div. P. M.*


## M. S. Mason & M'Donough,

**Wood Street,**

Are now opening a fresh supply of seasonable

**MERCHANDISE,**

SELECTED in New-York and Philadelphia, on the very best terms, which they offer for sale low, by the Package or Piece. Their stock comprises a very choice and general assortment o

**BRITISH, FRENCH, AND INDIA**

**DRY GOODS.**

Likewise, every description of Domestic Piece Goods, Cotton Yarn, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, &c. They have also in store, Window Glass, Juniata Nails, Bonnet Boards, Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Paper, &c. For the accommodation of country merchants, they will receive in payment, Ginseng, Beeswax, Feathers, Deer Skins, Wool, Whiskey, Flax and Tow Linen, &c.

August 19, 1825—6t

## Steel Fancy Goods, Buttons, &c.

STEEL hat slides; do. waist clasps buckles, and slides, in great variety; elastic and fine woven steel belts and bracelets; steel neck chains, ear drops and broaches; do. watch chains; do. purse and reticle clasps; do. shoe clasps, ornaments and buckles, in great variety; do head ornaments; gilt reticle clasps; do hat and shoe buckles; do watch chains, seals and keys; fancy gilt broaches and finger rings; gilt waist clasps and buckles; watch ribbons, with steel and gilt mounts; velvet purses; jet necklaces; jet waist buckles, lockets and broaches, with a variety of other FANCY GOODS.

*ALSO—Constantly on hand*, an extensive assortment of U. S. army and navy buttons; steel coat and vest buttons; gilt and plated military ball buttons; superior gilt coat, coatee, and vest buttons, of the most approved manufactories; second quality and imitation gilt, in great variety, boys' fancy ball buttons; burnished white and yellow metal coat and vest do; plain and figured pearl shirt and vest do; and superior gilt and imitation cloak hooks, for sale by

John Price, Ag't.

*No. 48½, N. Third street, Philadelphia.*

August 19—5t*

## OHIO PAPER MILL.

THE subscribers are disposed to *Sell* or *Rent* that valuable property situate on Little Beaver Creek, about three fourths of a mile from its junction with the Ohio river, and forty miles below Pittsburgh—together with a large stock of Rags, &c. now on hand. The Mill contains two engines, vats, and stuff chests—five screws and presses, with every other convenience for carrying on the paper making business to advantage. The stream is one among the best in the western country for permanency, and the situation of the mill is not exceeded by that of any similar establishment for doing a profitable business.

The subscribers having become advanced in years, and unable to bestow the requisite attention, is the only inducement for thus offering to dispose of it. Any further information may be obtained by application to either of the subscribers.

John Bever,
Near the premises.
Jacob Bowman,
August 19—3mo Brownsville.

## BREWER.

A YOUNG MAN, in Philadelphia, native of that city, would be pleased to obtain a situation as a foreman and brewer, in a good brewhouse, in Pittsburgh, Kentucky, or any part of the western country. He has served a regular apprenticeship in Philadelphia, and has been employed as the head brewer, in several of the largest brew-houses in this country for many years, and is a full master of his business as a maltster and brewer of Porter, Ale, and Draft Beer, and well acquainted with bottling and refining all kinds of liquor. Any person wishing to realise a fortune with a small capital, in a few years, in the western country, may hear of this young man in Philadelphia, at No 279 Walnut-street, two doors below Tenth-street, on the North side. Direct to S. C. B.

REFERENCE to Mr. *Frederick Gaul, Sr* and Mr. *John Larrer*, two of the first brewers in Philadelphia. Any person wishing to know the capability of the advertiser, may obtain information by writing to those gentlemen.

August 19—16t jms

## NOTICE.

RETAILERS of Foreign Merchandise and Liquors, within the city of Pittsburgh, will take notice, that the first day of September is the time to take out Licenses, according to Law.

Wm. Graham,
*City Treasurer.*

August 19, 1825.—3t.

## *Auction Sale.*

**EXTENSIVE BOOK SALE**

On Wednesday, September 21st, and Friday, the 23d,

AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.

And on Saturday evening, the 24th,

AT EARLY CANDLE LIGHT,

*AT FRONT-STREET AUCTION ROOM,*

Will be disposed of, an entire stock of

**Books,**

COMPRISING SEVERAL THOUSAND VOLUMES OF

*Theological, Classical, Law, Medical, Historical, and Miscellaneous,*

With a general assortment of

**Juvenile, School, & Blank Books,**

Among which are many rare and valuable EUROPEAN EDITIONS.

☞Booksellers, Librarians, and others, will find it worthy of attention, as the sale will continue daily until the whole is sold, and Catalogues will be ready for delivery four weeks previous.

**TERMS.**

$50 to $100, 60 days—$100 to $200, 90 days—over $200, 4 months, for approved endorsed notes.

Davis & Hanson,

July 29—ts. *Auctioneers.*

## PRINTERS' BRASS RULES,

OF various descriptions, just received from the manufactory of A. RAMAGE, Philadelphia, and for sale at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, July 1, 1825.

*From the New-Hampshire Patriot.*

The following beautiful effusion is the production of a native of New-Hampshire, only seventeen years old, and now in university. Such lays would always make the *Lyre* again; and the author need write but few pieces like this to be sufficiently known.

### THE LYRE.

There was a lyre, 'tis said, was hung
High waving in the summer air
An angel hand its chords had strung
And left to breathe its music there.
Each wandering breeze that o'er it flew,
Awoke a wilder, sweeter strain,
Than ever shell of mermaid blew,
In coral grottos of the main.
When, springing from the rose's bell,
Where all night he had sweetly slept,
The zephyr left the flowry dell,
Bright with the tears that morning wept;
He rose, and o'er the trembling lyre
Waved lightly his soft, azure wing:
What touch such music could inspire!
What harp such lays of joys could sing!
The murmur of the shaded rills,
The birds that warbled sweetly by
And the soft echo from the hills,
Were heard not, where that harp was nigh.
When the last light of fading day,
Along the bosom of the west,
In colors softly mingled lay,
When night had darkened all the rest,
Then softer than that fading light,
And sweeter than the lay, that rung
Wild through the silence of the night,
When solemn Philomela sung—
That harp its plaintive murmurs sighed
Along the dewy breeze of even,
So soft and sweet they swelled and died,
They seemed the echoed songs of heaven.
Sometimes, when all the air was still,
Nor e'en the poplar's foliage trembled,
That lyre was nightly heard to thrill
Tones, that no earthly tones resembled.
And then, upon the moon's pale beams,
Unearthly forms were seen to stray,
Whose starry pinions' trembling gleams
Would oft around the wild harp play.
But soon the bloom of summer fled—
In earth and air it shone no more;
Each flower and leaf fell pale and dead
While heaven its wintery sternness wore.
One day, loud blew the northern blast—
The tempest's fury raged along—
O for some angel, as they passed,
To shield the harp of heavenly song!
It shrieked—how could it bear the touch,
The cold, rude touch of such a storm,
When e'en the zephyr's seemed too much
Sometimes, though always light and warm!
It loudly shrieked—but ah, in vain—
The savage wind more fiercely blew;
Once more—it never shrieked again,
For every chord was torn in two!
It never thrilled with anguish more,
Though beaten by the fiercest blast;
The pang, that thus its bosom tore,
Was dreadful—but it was its last.
And though the smiles of summer played
Gently upon its shattered form,
And the light zephyr o'er it strayed,
That Lyre they could not wake or warm.

*From the American Farmer, of July 8.*

### INDIGESTION.

[From one of the ablest physicians our country ever produced, and a dearly valued friend, now no more, the editor received, on leaving home, in July, 1824, for the benefit of his health, the following directions, which may convey some useful hints to others in like circumstances.]

The habitual complaints by which you are annoyed, evidently proceed from dyspepsia; as the remedies are much varied by circumstances, and thence apt to be forgot, I here state them for reference.

The diet should be simple, easy of digestion; the nearer to plain animal food, is preferable, not hard or dry; bacon and herrings the best; the fresh meat rare, and with the natural gravy merely; broth of chickens, or of the bone and sinewy parts of bucher's meat, should be used as a material part of dining, and milk, if it agrees, in any form.

Vegetable diet is desirable, as far as the digestion will admit; the raw fruits and vegetables, especially cabbage, turnips, and the acid fruits avoided, and the skin and seed of all; potatoes, beets, and celery are best; unoily, dry, or toasted bread, with syrup, or very little butter.

Drink water and with nothing but good old spirituous liquor—gin is best—soda or magnesia water when the stomach is acid; lime water also relieves that.

All dieting should be abstemious; rest after eating, dinner especially.

Remedies.—That rhubarb alkaline bitters should be used, night and morning, and, so as to obviate costiveness, some magnesia soda water drank daily, say a bottle at mid-day; ginger syrup should be used with it; magnesia also taken when the stomach is acid.

When the tongue is foul, vertigo headache considerable, take a ten grain calomel pill at night; magnesia to work it off, if necessary, in the morning. When headache and acid stomach, or wind, vomit in the morning with salt water. The nitric acid should be used to vary the above remedies, say for one week of five, and the cold bath should be used three or four times a week, the head and feet daily.

The belly should be rubbed well with Cayenne pepper in spirits, two tea-spoons full to a half pint, every morning. There is advantage in wearing a broad buckle belt around the waist, say two hands' breadth; the whole surface rubbed once a day with a flesh brush.

Exercise before breakfast and dinner cannot be too great and indispensable to the effect of any remedies.

Occasional advice may vary these directions, but nothing without time and system can cure dyspepsia. Partial attention is of very dubious effects.

### THE FIRST OATH

"My lads," said a captain, when reading his orders to the crew on the quarterdeck, to take the command of the ship, "there is one law that I am determined to make, and I shall insist upon its being kept; indeed it is a favor which I ask of you, and which as a British officer, I expect will be granted by a crew of British seamen. What say you, my lads, are you willing to grant your new captain one favor?" "Aye, aye, sir," cried all hands. "Let's know what it is sir." "Why, my lads," said the captain, "it is this—that you must allow me to swear the first oath in this ship. No one on board must swear an oath before I do: I am determined to have the privilege of swearing the first oath on board. What say you, my lads, will you grant me this favor? Remember, you will answer to each person more than what he you say, am I to have the privilege?" The men stared, and stood for a moment quite at a loss what to say. "They were taken," says one, "*all aback*" "They were brought up," says another, "*all standing*." The Captain reiterated, "Now my fine fellows, what do you say; am I to have the privilege from this time, of swearing the first oath on board?" The appeal seemed so reasonable and the manner of the captain so kind and prepossessing, that a general burst from the ship's company announced, "Aye aye, sir," with their accustomed three cheers.—The effect was good; swearing was wholly abolished in the ship. *Mariner's Mag*

*A new Book.*—It is announced in the introduction to the Crusaders that "the author of Waverley intends to write the life of Napoleon Buonaparte."
*Boston Statesman.*

*Noah Webster*, the lexicographer, has returned from his tour to Europe. He will probably soon be enabled to give his countrymen the dictionary which he has been engaged in compiling

☞*Men of Capital and Manufacturers, attend!*

## IRON-WORKS,

Sites for Forges, Mills, Factories, &c.

### FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of repose from the active pursuits in which he has been long engaged, proposes to *sell* on a *liberal credit*, the following property viz: 2 blast *Furnaces*, on the Iron ore fork of Barton's creek in Dickson county, 40 miles west of Nashville, and 10 south of Cumberland river, with about 12,000 acres of well-timbered land, one half of which is fit for cultivation, with fine streams and several springs of excellent water. The ore bank from which these Furnaces are supplied, is about half a mile from each, the ground descending to the furnace and is not inferior to any in this, or perhaps any other country: the ore is believed to be inexhaustible, and is easily raised from the bank.—*Also a five fire Forge* on Jones's creek, about 8 miles from the Furnace, having the advantage of most of the modern improvements. *Also*, a good site for a *forge* on the same creek, one mile above this establishment. On each of the last named places is a grist mill. *Also*, a very good site for a *forge* on main Turnbull creek, which affords water at all seasons for all kinds of machinery.—*Also*, a site for a *furnace* on the Beaverdam fork of Turnbull creek, with a good *ore* bank about 1 mile distant. (This ore bank ranks in quality with the Salisbury ore, on trial of the Springfield armory.) The surrounding country is thin land, handsomely timbered, and well watered with springs—The above sites are also situated in Dickson county, about 25 miles from Nashville, and 8 from the narrows of Harpeth. There is attached to them about 1000 acres of well timbered land. *Also*, 3 other interesting sites, on Mill creek, a branch of Piney river, in Hickman county, about 6 miles from Duck river, with an inexhaustible bank of ore, and from 9 to 10,000 acres of land of inferior quality, but well timbered.—*Also* the justly celebrated site of *the Narrows of Harpeth*. This site I am constrained to believe combines more power and safety than any other on the western waters, and is better calculated for the preparation of steam engine materials, the making of arms, or building of steam boats, than any other within my knowledge in the United States

The *Narrows of Harpeth* embrace a bend in that river of about 6 miles in its circuit, and coming within the distance of 60 yards at the conclusion of its circle: a *tunnel* has been excavated through the point, a distance of 96 yards, which is 15 feet wide, and 6 feet high by means of which a natural fall of water is gained, of near 19 feet. The river is here bottomed on a smooth sound rock, on one side is a solid bed of rocks of 150 feet in height, on the other the bank is of stiff blue clay 22 feet high, and would admit the raising of a dam 12 feet high with perfect safety, thereby affording a head and fall of 30 feet of water. The river Harpeth is navigable to this point in keel boats from 3 to 6 months in the year. The power and advantages of this site are almost incalculable, and hold forth the strongest inducements to men of capital and enterprize, not only in the Manufacture of Iron and Iron implements, but also to the Manufacturer of *Cotton* and *Wool*. This site is about 20 miles from Nashville, and 6 from Cumberland river.

In addition to the above, the subscriber also offers for sale on the same terms 3000 acres of *Land* in White's bend, from 6 to 12 miles below Nashville, on the margin of Cumberland river, well watered with numerous springs—Also 800 acres opposite the Harpeth Island, 22 miles below Nashville, 400 of which is low ground of first quality, with good springs on the upland—Also 657 acres including the mouth of Harpeth, with a handsome improvement thereon, with 100 acres of cleared land, and first-rate springs Also, 640 acres of broken land, including what is called Weakley's ferry—Also 400 acres, including Hamliton's ferry, 300 of which is of superior quality, with 80 acres cleared and a good spring—Also, 2000 acres including Bell's ferry, on half bottom lands, no improvements—All of which lie on the margin of Cumberland river.—Also 640 acres on the east fork of Yellow creek, of superior quality, 4 miles from the river.

Should these works and sites not be disposed of before the 1st of March, I will then receive proposals of partnership, for improving and carrying on the unimproved sites

The subscriber will also *hire out* by the year, a set of furnace hands, well skilled in all the different branches of the business; also a considerable number of *forge* hands.

Letters addressed to me on the above subject at Nashville, will be promptly attended to.

MONTGOMERY BELL.

June 25 [August 12]—1m.

### FOR SALE OR RENT.

I WILL SELL, or grant a perpetual Lease of the property on which I reside. It will be disposed of entire, or in small lots to suit applicants Terms advantageous.

Walter Forward.

August 5.—5t.

### Walter Fortune & Sons,

SADDLE-TREE MANUFACTURERS,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have had in their business, and hope, from their industry and strict attention, to be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders. They have always on hand a large assortment of

### SADDLE-TREES,

and will warrant them as good as can be manufactured in the United States, which they will sell low for cash or approved acceptances They also carry on the BLACK and WHITE SMITH BUSINESS.

May 13—6mo.

### Bowling Old Day School,

For a limited number of Young Ladies.

### MRS. OLVER.

DESIRES to state, that her School will recommence on the *first day of September next*. The plan of education Mrs Olver wished to adopt, viz:—"*whilst conveying instruction, to win "attention by kindness and affection; to cause a "knowledge of things to accompany the use of words; "and whilst informing the mind, to spare no pains "to improve the heart.*" she announced at the onset, with much diffidence; but now that feeling has greatly given way to the delightful one naturally incident to success: her endeavors have succeeded, in the short period of three months, beyond sanguine expectation, and has drawn from pupil, as well as parent, that approbation which calls for Mrs. Olver's best acknowledgments

From the eastern cities of the Union, and from London, will be obtained, for the benefit of the school, the most desirable of the many publications which, in the present enlightened age, are constantly issuing from the press, to aid in the all-important work of education; a work which, as it becomes appreciated, cannot fail to produce those efforts in Pittsburgh, as will furnish at *home*, those advantages which are now sought for at the cost, pain, and danger of separating families, and sending female youth over the mountains

MR. OLVER now unites his best exertions to assist in the school. In teaching Arithmetic, the method pursued is that of "Pestalozzi," with improvements, whereby the science in principle and in practice is learned so well and quickly. And an idea of book-keeping, in a plain and efficient manner, will be given those ladies who shall desire it.

MRS. BARLOW will continue to instruct, as before, in Music, French, and Drawing.

TERMS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Board, | $28 00 | per qr. |
| Day Boarders, | 6 50 | - - |
| Needle-work, Reading, Writing, Grammar, History, Geography, and Astronomy, | 5 00 | - - |
| Music, | 8 00 | - - |
| French, | 6 00 | - - |
| Drawing, | 6 00 | - - |

Pittsburgh, Grant's Hill, Aug 12, 1825.—3t.

### Dr Adam Clarke's Commentary.

THE public are respectfully informed that the *Quarto Edition* of this work will in future be published by N. BANGS and J. EMORY, Agents of the Methodist Book Concern, to whom all orders for it may be addressed, at No. 13 Crosby street, where the Methodist Bookstore, Printing Office, and Bindery are now established.—They have now in Press, the 33d No. including *Jeremiah*—and information recently received from England, authorizes an expectation that the work will be completed in the course of a year. There will probably be about six Nos. more, making 38 in all.

All former agents and correspondents of A. PAUL will, in future, be supplied with this work by N. Bangs and J. Emory, who will also supply any odd Nos. or whole sets, and complete any imperfect sets, at the reduced price of $1 per No. They will also furnish any of the volumes already published, of which there are three on the Old Testament and two on the New, at $7 per vol. on the Old Testament, (containing 6 Nos. each,) and $8 per vol. on the New Testament, (containing 7 Nos. each,) all well bound. Those who wish the New Testament separately, can have it at the above price.

N B. and J. E. have also purchased of A. Paul his Royal Octavo Stereotype Plates for this Commentary, and will in future publish this edition of it for the Methodist Book Concern. These Plates were cast by A. Chandler, of this city, and are of the best quality, and most carefully finished. The Proofs were examined by an able Classical Scholar. The work will be printed from them in the best manner on fine extra royal paper, affording a large handsome margin, and will be equally well bound. Price $5 per vol. The two volumes on the New Testament, and the first on the Old are now ready for delivery. The 2d vol. on the Old is stereotyped, and will very shortly be ready. The 3d and 4th on the Old which will complete the work, will be executed and issued with all practicable despatch

*** Any person transmitting the *Cash*, in current money, post paid, to N. Bangs and J. Emory, for *two copies*, either of any odd Numbers or Volumes, or of complete sets, either of the Quarto or Octavo, shall receive the third *gratis*.

The *names* of N. Bangs and J Emory (formerly N Bangs and T. Mason) will always be in the *imprint* on the title page of their edition. They wish this to be particularly observed. The profits of those works, and of all others published for the Methodist Book Concern, are applied entirely to the spread of the Gospel, and to charitable purposes.

N BANGS AND J. EMORY.
*Agents of the Methodist Book Concern.*
ABRAHAM PAUL.
New-York, July 7, 1825. [August 5.—4t.]

### Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Line OF MAIL COACHES.

### New Arrangement.

THE attention of Travellers going East and West is hereby particularly invited. The Proprietors of this Line have, at the solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, determined to increase the running of their Coach, from Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown, and *Harrisburgh*, to *three times per week*, in less than four days each trip,—they being met at the *latter* place by three different Lines of Stages, on the same evening,—one running by way of Reading, and one by Lancaster, to Philadelphia, and one other, via Little York, to Baltimore. Travellers will not only get on with as much facility, but they will have a choice of Routes from Harrisburgh, which will at least afford variety. Every possible attention will be paid to their accommodation, and their fare and travelling expenses generally, made as low as on any other stage route in Pennsylvania. The owners cannot be accountable for baggage.

RATES OF FARE.

| | |
|---|---|
| From Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, (For any intermediate distance, 6 cts. per mile.) | $10 00 |
| From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia, | 6 50 |
| | $16 50 |

This Line will call for passengers at any public or private house, at either end of the Line, and will also drive to any place within a reasonable distance, to let out gentlemen or ladies with their baggage. It will leave the hotels of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburgh, respectively, on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Jno. Blair & Others.

Feb. 4, 1825—tf.

### FOR SALE.

20 Hhds. N. ORLEANS SUGAR,
30 bbls. MOLASSES
30 Hhds. LEAF TOBACCO,
150 Kegs Manufactured do.
500 do. Juniata NAILS,
2000 Barrels SALT.
6 Hhds. WHITING,
20 Bbls. LAMPBLACK,
1000 Sides Spanish Sole Leather,
30 Boxes TIN PLATES,
SHOT, assorted Nos.
Writing, Printing and Wrapping
PAPER,
&c. &c. &c.

Allen & Grant.

July 29, 1825.—tf.

☞A Warehouse to Rent.

### Union Canal Lottery of Pa.

Eighteenth Class—New Series,

To be drawn on the 7th of September, 1825, and finished in a few moments.

66 *Numbers*—9 *Ballots to be Drawn.*

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize of | $25,000 | is | $25,000 |
| 1 | 12,500 | | 12,500 |
| 1 | 5,660 | | 5,660 |
| 1 | 5,000 | | 5,000 |
| 10 | 1,000 | | 10,000 |
| 20 | 500 | | 10,000 |
| 50 | 200 | | 10,000 |
| 57 | 100 | | 5,700 |
| 114 | 50 | | 5,700 |
| 285 | 20 | | 5,700 |
| 1496 | 10 | | 15,960 |
| 14364 | 5 | | 71,820 |
| 16,500 Prizes. | | | $182,040 |
| 29,260 Blanks. | | | |

TICKETS $5 00,
Halves $2 50 | Quarters $1 25

FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,

Market Street, between Second and Third Sts

July 15, 1825—td.

### LINE OF TRANSPORTATION FROM New-York to Pittsburgh.

THE SUBSCRIBERS inform the public that they have established a Line of Transportation from New-York, by the Erie Canal, Lake Erie, and Chatauque Lake, down the Allegheny River, to Pittsburgh They are prepared to receive property and forward it in that direction. The price of Transportation is now regulated; and after some contemplated improvements have been made, it will be reduced. The utmost exertions will be used to forward property, and the subscribers feel confident in saying, that the public will find this a safe and as expeditious a route as at present can be found.

| | |
|---|---|
| Robert Hunter, Abraham Van Sanford, | *N. York.* |
| Oliver Phelps, Trotter & Douglass, Joy & Webster, Townsend & Coit, Pratt & Meech, John Scott, | *Albany.* |
| | *Buffalo.* |
| S. Thompson & Co. Jos. L. Barton, Abell, Farnsworth & Co. | *Black Rock.* |
| | *Portland Harbor.* |
| John Dexter, | *Mayville.* |
| Alvin Plumb & Co. | *Jamestown.* |
| Arch'd Tanner, | *Warren, Pa.* |

Portland Harbor, June 8, 1825.—[J. 15—3m.]

### NOTICE.

SAMUEL PETTIGREW (*of the late firm of Speakman & Pettigrew*) and HORNER & CLAYLAND, having associated themselves in the Drug Business, have consolidated their establishments, and are now opening, at their

Wholesale and Retail
DRUG & PAINT WAREHOUSE,
*Corner of Market and 3d Streets,*
A fresh supply of
*DRUGS, MEDICINES,*
Paints, Varnishes, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, &c &c.

Which they offer for sale on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city.

ALSO,
A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF
WHITE LEAD,
DRY AND GROUND IN OIL
Pittsburgh, June 3—6t.eo

### CALEB W. EDDEY,
Barber and Hair-Dresser,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh generally, that he has established a shop in Wood Street, next door to Mr. Peter Beard's Confectionary Store, where the strictest attention will be paid to those who may please to give him a call.

☞He pays $1 50 per lb. for long human hair.
August 12, 1825—3t.

### ADAMS & HUTCHESON

HAVE just received on Consignment, at their WAREHOUSE in FRONT, near Market-Street, a quantity of

American Patent
WOOD SCREWS

Assorted, from 5-8 to 1½ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., of Phillipsburg Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.

—*ALSO IN STORE*—

| | |
|---|---|
| Juniata Bar Iron | Trotter's Rifle Powder |
| Ditto Nails & Brads | Kentucky man. Tobacco |
| Geneva Window Glass | Feathers, &c. |

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1824.—1y

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Kensington or Suke's Run,

*On Monday, the 5th day of September next,*

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, VIZ:—

One frame mill house, a steam engine and apparatus, consisting of boilers, wheels, &c. &c one turning lathe, one large grindstone, drums, belts, &c. *ALSO*,—The lease of the lot on which the said mill house is erected, the same being for a term of years. Seized and taken in execution as the property of *William Hall*, at the suit of *William Tobin*

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, Aug. 12, 1825—3t.

### R. & J. TOWN

INFORM those who are indebted to them, that their accounts are placed in the hands of THOMAS COOPER, Esq for collection, and request them to call and settle with him.

August 5, 1825—6t.

### NOTICE.

WE have this day sold to the Pittsburgh Iron Manufacturing Company the investment we advanced to them last January. We have no further concern with their establishment.

James Taylor & Co.

Pittsburgh, August 10, 1825—3t

### EDUCATION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the school-room lately occupied by Mr. H. Sutherland, two doors from the corner of Wood-St., on Virgin Alley, above Messrs. Leeky's' shop. He intends opening an

ENGLISH ACADEMY,

where the various branches of the numeral and classical sciences will be taught with assiduity and expedition; viz:—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, elementary and practical, English Grammar, History, Geography, Mensuration, Surveying, Trigonometry, plane and spherical, Euclid's Elements, Algebra, Navigation, and the use of the Globes. He therefore hopes, from an experience of nine years' teaching, in most of the principal towns in the East, to receive a general share of patronage. The most strict attention will be paid to his pupils. Respectable credentials can be produced and reference had to some of the most literary characters in the union Gentlemen wishing to patronize him are requested to call at his school-room

J M'Nevin.

Pittsburgh, July 22, 1825—6t.

### Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE following REAL ESTATE will be sold at private sale. The terms will be made accommodating to suit purchasers.

300 ACRES of IMPROVED LAND,

Situate on the east side of the Allegheny river, in Westmoreland county, one mile above Logan's Ferry. The Land is of the best quality. It extends along the river three hundred rods. There are seventy acres cleared. This tract, from its proximity to the Pittsburgh market and the fertility of the soil, would be a valuable acquisition to the practical farmer. The title is undisputed. *Alexander Logan*, Esquire, of Logan's Ferry will show the property to any person wishing to purchase.

ALSO,

*Five contiguous Tracts of Patented Land*, each containing about 300 Acres situate in Allegheny township, Armstrong county, on the waters of Long Run, about three miles from the Kiskiminetas river. All these tracts are settled. The land is of a middling quality and well watered. The neighboring Salt-Works furnish an excellent and ready market for every agricultural product. *Samuel Conco*, who lives on one of the tracts, will point out the lines.

For terms of sale, apply to the subscriber in Greensburgh, agent for the proprietors.

John Y. Barclay.

July 29, 1825—6t.

### A HOUSE TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, corner of Smithfield and Second Streets and a good STABLE, to let Apply to

Henry Holdship.

July 29, 1825.—tf

### A SECOND-HAND GIG,

FOR SALE, CHEAP,

OR will be exchanged for a strong DEARBORN WAGON, suitable for a farmer. *Apply to*

A. Way & Co.

Pittsburgh, July 22.—tf.

### A TWO-HORSE CARRIAGE

And Two Sets of HARNESS,

FOR SALE.

A good Gig would be taken in Exchange.

INQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

July 22, 1825.—tf.

### ACADEMY, PITTSBURGH,

Wood St. between First and Second Sts.

THE course of Education pursued in the Academy, is intended to furnish boys with a plentiful store of general, useful, and necessary knowledge; to unfold to them the true sources of learning; to introduce them to an acquaintance with the diversified objects of human pursuit; to enable them to choose a profession for themselves, and ultimately to fit them for Society—For these important purposes, Woodbridge's Geography, the Universal Preceptor, containing abstracts of 30 different branches of learning, Lavoisne's famous Atlas of History, Chronology, &c. &c. with books of Grammar, Rhetoric, practical and theoretical Geometry and Arithmetic, &c. have been introduced into the Academy.

MR. SCOTT

Informs the citizens, that the Academy will be opened for the reception of Scholars on Monday, the 8th inst. and that on every Monday following, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a class will be examined on one or other of the above branches, for the satisfaction of parents and guardians, on which days, and on no other, they will have an opportunity of examining the course of books, and the new plan on which the studies of the children are conducted. *Terms $2 per quarter.*

August 5, 1825.

## Poetry.

*From the New-Hampshire Patriot.*

The following beautiful effusing is the production of a native of New-Hampshire, only seventeen years old, and now in obscurity. Such lays would almost wake the *Lyre again;* and the author need write but few pieces like this to be sufficiently known.

### THE LYRE.

There was a lyre, 'tis said, was hung
High waving in the summer air:
An angel hand its chords had strung
And left to breathe its music there.
Each wandering breeze that o'er it flew,
Awoke a wilder, sweeter strain,
Than ever shell of mermaid blew,
In coral grottos of the main.
When, springing from the rose's bell,
Where all night he had sweetly slept,
The zephyr left the flowry dell,
Bright with the tears that morning wept;
He rose, and o'er the trembling lyre
Waved lightly his soft, azure wing:
What touch such music could inspire!
What harp such lays of joys could sing!
The murmur of the shaded rills,
The birds that warbled sweetly by
And the soft echo from the hills,
Were heard not, where that harp was nigh.
When the last light of fading day,
Along the bosom of the west,
In colors softly mingled lay,
When night had darkened all the rest,
Then softer than that fading light,
And sweeter than the lay, that rung
Wild through the silence of the night,
When solemn Philomela sung—
That harp its plaintive murmurs sighed
Along the dewy breeze of even,
So soft and sweet they swelled and died,
They seemed the echoed songs of heaven.
Sometimes, when all the air was still,
Nor e'en the poplar's foliage trembled,
That lyre was nightly heard to thrill
Tones, that no earthly tones resembled.
And then, upon the moon's pale beams,
Unearthly forms were seen to stray,
Whose starry pinions' trembling gleams
Would oft around the wild harp play.
But soon the bloom of summer fled—
In earth and air it shone no more;
Each flower and leaf fell pale and dead
While heaven its wintery sternness wore.
One day, loud blew the northern blast—
The tempest's fury raged along—
O for some angel, as they passed,
To shield the harp of heavenly song!
It shrieked—how could it bear the touch,
The cold, rude touch of such a storm,
When e'en the zephyr's seemed too much
Sometimes, though always light and warm!
It loudly shrieked—but ah, in vain—
The savage wind more fiercely blew;
Once more—it never shrieked again,
For every chord was torn in two!
It never thrilled with angush more,
Though beaten by the fiercest blast;
The pang, that thus its bosom tore,
Was dreadful—but it was its last.
And though the smiles of summer played
Gently upon its shattered form,
And the light zephyr o'er it strayed,
That Lyre they could not wake or warm.

*From the American Farmer, of July 8.*

### INDIGESTION.

[From one of the ablest physicians our country ever produced, and a dearly valued friend, now no more, the editor received, on leaving home, in July, 1824, for the benefit of his health, the following directions, which may convey some useful hints to others in like circumstances.]

The habitual complaints by which you are annoyed, evidently proceed from dyspepsia; as the remedies are much varied by circumstances, and thence apt to be forgot, I here state them for reference.

The diet should be simple, easy of digestion; the nearer to plain animal food, is preferable, not hard or dry; bacon and herrings the best; the fresh meat rare, and with the natural gravy merely; broth of chickens, or of the bone and sinewy parts of bucher's meat, should be used as a material part of dining, and milk, if it agrees, in any form.

Vegetable diet is desirable, as far as the digestion will admit; the raw fruits and vegetables, especially cabbage, turnips, and the acid fruits avoided, and the skin and seed of all; potatoes, beets, and celery are best; unoily, dry, or toasted bread, with syrup, or very little butter.

Drink water and with nothing but good old spirituous liquor—gin is best—soda or magnesia water when the stomach is acid; lime water also relieves that.

All dieting should be abstemious; rest after eating, dinner especially.

Remedies.—That rhubarb alkaline bitters should be used, night and morning, and, so as to obviate costiveness, some magnesia soda water drank daily, say a bottle at mid-day; ginger syrup should be used with it; magnesia also taken when the stomach is acid.

When the tongue is foul, vertigo headache considerable, take a ten grain calomel pill at night; magnesia to work it off, if necessary, in the morning. When headache and acid stomach, or wind, vomit in the morning with salt water. The nitric acid should be used to vary the above remedies, say for one week of five, and the cold bath should be used three or four times a week, the head and feet daily.

The belly should be rubbed well with Cavenne pepper in spirits, two tea-spoons full to a half pint, every morning. There is advantage in wearing a broad buckle belt around the waist, say two hands' breadth; the whole surface rubbed once a day with a flesh brush.

Exercise before breakfast and dinner cannot be too great and indispensable to the effect of any remedies.

Occasional advice may vary these directions, but nothing without time and system can cure dyspepsia. Partial attention is of very dubious effects.

### THE FIRST OATH

"My lads," said a captain, when reading his orders to the crew on the quarterdeck, to take the command of the ship, "there is one law that I am determined to make, and I shall insist upon its being kept; indeed it is a favor which I ask of you, and which as a British officer, I expect will be granted by a crew of British seamen. What say you, my lads, are you willing to grant your new captain one favor?" "Aye, aye, sir," cried all hands. "Let's know what it is sir." "Why, my lads," said the captain, "it is this—that you must allow me to swear the first oath in this ship. No one on board must swear an oath before I do: I am determined to have the privilege of swearing the first oath on board. What say you, my lads, will you grant me this favor? Remember, you will come aft to ask favors of me soon: come, what do you say, am I to have the privilege?"—The men stared, and stood for a moment quite at a loss what to say. "They were taken," says one, "*all aback*" "They were brought up," says another, "*all standing.*" The Captain reiterated, "Now my fine fellows, what do you say; am I to have the privilege from this time, of swearing the first oath on board?" The appeal seemed so reasonable and the manner of the captain so kind and prepossessing, that a general burst from the ship's company announced, "Aye aye, sir," with their accustomed three cheers.—The effect was good; swearing was wholly abolished in the ship. *Mariner's Mag*

*A new Book.*—It is announced in the introduction to the Crusaders that "the author of Waverley intends to write the life of Napoleon Buonaparte."

*Boston Statesman.*

*Noah Webster*, the lexicographer, has returned from his tour to Europe. He will probably soon be enabled to give his countrymen the dictionary which he has been engaged in compiling

☞*Men of Capital and Manufacturers, attend!*

## IRON-WORKS,

Sites for Forges, Mills, Factories, &c.

## FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of repose from the active pursuits in which he has been long engaged, proposes to *sell* on a *liberal credit*, the following property viz: 2 blast *Furnaces*, on the Iron ore fork of Barton's creek in Dickson county, 40 miles west of Nashville, and 10 south of Cumberland river, with about 12,000 acres of well timbered land, one half of which is fit for cultivation, with fine streams and several springs of excellent water. The ore bank from which these Furnaces are supplied, is about half a mile from each, the ground descending to the furnace and is not inferior to any in this, or perhaps any other country: the ore is believed to be inexhaustible, and is easily raised from the bank.—*Also a fine fine Forge* on Jones's creek, about 8 miles from the Furnace, having the advantage of most of the modern improvements. *Also*, a good site for a *forge* on the same creek, one mile above this establishment. On each of the last named places is a grist mill. *Also*, a very good site for a *forge* on main Turnbull creek which affords water at all seasons for all kinds of machinery.—*Also*, a site for a *furnace* on the Beaverdam fork of Turnbull creek, with a good *ore* bank about 1 mile distant. (This ore bank ranks in quality with the Salisbury ore, on trial of the Springfield armory.) The surrounding country is thin land, handsomely timbered, and well watered with springs—The above sites are also situated in Dickson county, about 25 miles from Nashville, and 8 from the narrows of Harpeth. There is attached to them about 1000 acres of well timbered land. *Also*, 3 other interesting sites, on Mill creek, a branch of Piney river, in Hickman county, about 6 miles from Duck river, with an inexhaustible bank of ore, and from 9 to 10,000 acres of land of inferior quality, but well timbered.—*Also* the justly celebrated site of *the Narrows of Harpeth.* This site I am constrained to believe combines more power and safety than any other on the western waters, and is better calculated for the preparation of steam engine materials, the making of arms, or building of steam boats, than any other within my knowledge in the United States

The *Narrows of Harpeth* embrace a bend in that river of about 6 miles in its circuit, and coming within the distance of 60 yards at the conclusion of its circle: a *tunnel* has been excavated through the point, a distance of 96 yards, which is 15 feet wide, and 6 feet high by means of which a natural fall of water is gained, of near 19 feet. The river is here bottomed on a smooth sound rock, on one side is a solid bed of rocks of 150 feet in height, on the other the bank is of stiff blue clay 22 feet high, and would admit the raising of a dam 12 feet high with perfect safety thereby affording a head and fall of 30 feet of water. The river Harpeth is navigable to this point in keel boats from 3 to 6 months in the year. The power and advantages of this site are almost incalculable, and hold forth the strongest inducements to men of capital and enterprize, not only in the Manufacture of Iron and Iron implements, but also to the Manufacturer of *Cotton* and *Wool.* This site is about 20 miles from Nashville, and 6 from Cumberland river.

In addition to the above, the subscriber also offers for sale on the same terms 3000 acres of *Land* in White's bend, from 6 to 12 miles below Nashville, on the margin of Cumberland river, well watered with numerous springs—Also 800 acres opposite the Harpeth Island, 22 miles below Nashville, 400 of which is low ground of first quality, with good springs on the upland—Also 657 acres including the mouth of Harpeth, with a handsome improvement thereon, with 100 acres of cleared land, and first-rate springs. Also, 640 acres of broken land, including what is called Weakley's ferry—Also 400 acres, including Hamliton's ferry, 300 of which is of superior quality, with 80 acres cleared and a good spring.—Also, 2000 acres including Well's ferry, on half bottom lands, no improvements—All of which lie on the margin of Cumberland river.—Also 640 acres on the east fork of Yellow creek, of superior qnality, 4 miles from the river.

Should these works and sites not be disposed of before the 1st of March, I will then receive proposals of partnership, for improving and carrying on the unimproved sites

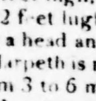
The subscriber will also *hire out* by the year, a set of furnace hands, well skilled in all the different branches of the business; also a considerable number of *forge* hands.

Letters addressed to me on the above subject at Nashville, will be promptly attended to.

MONTGOMERY BELL.

June 25 [August 12]—1m.

## FOR SALE OR RENT.



I WILL SELL, or grant a perpetual Lease of the property on which I reside. It will be disposed of entire, or in small lots to suit applicants Terms advantageous.

Walter Forward.

August 5.—5t.

## Walter Fortune & Sons,

SADDLE-TREE MANUFACTURERS,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have had in their business, and hope, from their industry and strict attention, to be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders. They have always on hand a large assortment of

## SADDLE-TREES,

and will warrant them as good as can be manufactured in the United States, which they will sell low for cash or approved acceptances They also carry on the BLACK and WHITE SMITH BUSINESS.

May 13—6mo.

## Boarding and Day School,

For a limited number of Young Ladies.

### MRS. OLVER

DESIRES to state, that her School will recommence on the *first day of September next.* The plan of education Mrs Olver wished to adopt, viz:—"*whilst conveying instruction, to win "attention by kindness and affection; to cause a "knowledge of things to accompany the use of words; "and whilst informing the mind, to spare no pains "to improve the heart,*" she announced at the onset, with much diffidence; but now that feeling has greatly given way to the delightful one naturally incident to success: her endeavors have succeeded, in the short period of three months, beyond sanguine expectation, and has drawn from pupil, as well as parent, that approbation which calls for Mrs. Olver's best acknowledgments

From the eastern cities of the Union, and from London, will be obtained, for the benefit of the school, the most desirable of the many publications which, in the present enlightened age, are constantly issuing from the press, to aid in the all-important work of education; a work which, as it becomes appreciated, cannot fail to produce those efforts in Pittsburgh, as will furnish at *home*, those advantages which are now sought for at the cost, pain, and danger of separating families, and sending female youth over the mountains

MR OLVER now unites his best exertions to assist in the school. In teaching Arithmetic, the method pursued is that of "Pestalozzi," with improvements, whereby the science in principle and in practice is learned so well and quickly. And an idea of book-keeping, in a plain and efficient manner, will be given those ladies who shall desire it.

MRS. BARLOW will continue to instruct, as before, in Music, French, and Drawing.

TERMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Board, | $28 00 per qr |
| Day Boarders, | 6 50 |
| Needle-work, Reading, Writing, Grammar, History, Geography, and Astronomy, | 5 00 |
| Music, | 8 00 |
| French, | 6 00 |
| Drawing, | 6 00 |

Pittsburgh, Grant's Hill, Aug 12, 1825.—3t.

## Dr Adam Clarke's Commentary.

THE public are respectfully informed that the *Quarto Edition* of this work will in future be published by N. BANGS and J. EMORY, Agents of the Methodist Book Concern, to whom all orders for it may be addressed, at No. 13 Crosby street, where the Methodist Bookstore, Printing Office, and Bindery are now established.—They have now in Press, the 33d No. including *Jeremiah*—and information recently received from England, authorizes an expectation that the work will be completed in the course of a year. There will probably be about six Nos. more, making 38 in all.

All former agents and correspondents of A. PAUL will, in future, be supplied with this work by N. Bangs and J. Emory, who will also supply any odd Nos. or whole sets, and complete any imperfect sets, at the reduced price of $1 per No. They will also furnish any of the volumes already published, of which there are three on the Old Testament and two on the New, at $7 per vol. on the Old Testament, (containing 6 Nos. each,) and $8 per vol. on the New Testament, (containing 7 Nos. each,) all well bound. Those who wish the New Testament separately, can have it at the above price.

N B. and J. E. have also purchased of A. Paul his Royal Octavo Stereotype Plates for this Commentary, and will in future publish this edition of it for the Methodist Book Concern. These Plates were cast by A. Chandler, of this city, and are of the best quality, and most carefully finished. The Proofs were examined by an able Classical Scholar. The work will be printed from them in the best manner on fine extra royal paper, affording a large handsome margin, and will be equally well bound. Price $5 per vol. The two volumes on the New Testament, and the first on the Old are now ready for delivery. The 2d vol. on the Old is stereotyped, and will very shortly be ready. The 3d and 4th on the Old which will complete the work, will be executed and issued with all practicable despatch

*** Any person transmitting the *Cash*, in current money, post paid, to N. BANGS and J. EMORY, for *two copies*, either of any odd Numbers or Volumes, or of complete sets, either of the Quarto or Octavo, shall receive the third *gratis*

The *names* of N. Bangs and J Emory (formerly N Bangs and T. Mason) will always be in the *imprint* on the title page of their edition. They wish this to be particularly observed The profits of those works, and of all others published for the Methodist Book Concern, are applied entirely to the spread of the Gospel, and to charitable purposes.

N BANGS AND J. EMORY.
*Agents of the Methodist Book Concern.*
ABRAHAM PAUL.
New-York, July 7, 1825. [August 5.—4t.]

## Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Line

OF

## MAIL COACHES.

### New Arrangement.

THE attention of Travellers going East and West is hereby particularly invited The Proprietors of this Line have, at the solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, determined to increase the running of their Coach, from Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown, and *Harrisburgh*, to *three times per week*, in less than four days each trip,—they being met at the *latter* place by three different Lines of Stages, on the same evening,—one running by way of Reading, and one by Lancaster, to Philadelphia, and one other, via Little York, to Baltimore. Travellers will not only get on with as much facility, but they will have a choice of Routes from Harrisburgh, which will at least afford variety. Every possible attention will be paid to their accommodation, and their fare and travelling expenses generally, made as low as on any other stage route in Pennsylvania. The owners cannot be accountable for baggage.

RATES OF FARE.

| | |
|---|---|
| From Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, (For any intermediate distance, 6 cts. per mile.) | $10 00 |
| From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia, | 6 50 |
| | $16 50 |

This Line will call for passengers at any public or private house, at either end of the Line, and will also drive to any place within a reasonable distance, to let out gentlemen or ladies with their baggage. It will leave the hotels of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburgh, respectively, on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Jno. Blair & Others.

Feb. 4, 1825—tf.

## FOR SALE.

20 Hhds. NEW ORLEANS *SUGAR*,

30 bbls. MOLASSES
30 Hhds. LEAF TOBACCO,
150 Kegs Manufactured do.
500 do. Juniata NAILS,
2000 Barrels SALT.
6 Hhds. WHITING,
20 Bbls. LAMPBLACK,
1000 Sides Spanish Sole Leather,
30 Boxes TIN PLATES,
SHOT, assorted Nos.
Writing, Printing and Wrapping
PAPER,
&c. &c. &c.

Allen & Grant.

July 29, 1825.—tf.

☞A Warehouse to Rent.

## Union Canal Lottery of Pa.

Eighteenth Class—New Series,

To be drawn on the 7th of September, 1825, and finished in a few moments.

66 *Numbers*—9 *Ballots to be Drawn.*

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize of | $25,000 | is | $25,000 |
| 1 | 12,500 | | 12,500 |
| 1 | 5,660 | | 5,660 |
| 1 | 5,000 | | 5,000 |
| 10 | 1,000 | | 10,000 |
| 20 | 500 | | 10,000 |
| 50 | 200 | | 10,000 |
| 57 | 100 | | 5,700 |
| 114 | 50 | | 5,700 |
| 285 | 20 | | 5,700 |
| 1396 | 10 | | 15,960 |
| 14364 | 5 | | 71,820 |
| 16,500 Prizes. | | | $182,040 |
| 29,260 Blanks. | | | |

TICKETS $5 00,
Halves $2 50 | Quarters $1 25

FOR SALE AT THE

## BOOKSTORE

OF

## Eichbaum & Johnston,

Market Street, between Second and Third Sts

July 15, 1825—td.

## LINE OF TRANSPORTATION

FROM

## New-York to Pittsburgh.

THE SUBSCRIBERS inform the public that they have established a Line of Transportation from New-York, by the Erie Canal, Lake Erie, and Chataugue Lake, down the Allegheny River, to Pittsburgh They are prepared to receive property and forward it in that direction. The price of Transportation is now regulated; and after some contemplated improvements have been made, it will be reduced The utmost exertions will be used to forward property, and the subscribers feel confident in saying, that the public will find this a safe and as expeditious a route as at present can be found.

| | |
|---|---|
| Robert Hunter, Abraham Van Sanford, | *N. York.* |
| Oliver Phelps, Trotter & Douglass, Joy & Webster, Townsend & Coit, Pratt & Meech, John Scott, | *Albany.* |
| S. Thompson & Co. Jos. L. Barton, Abell, Farnsworth & Co. | *Buffalo.* |
| John Dexter, | *Portland Harbor.* |
| Alvin Plumb & Co. | *Mayville.* |
| Arch'd Tanner, | *Jamestown.* |
| | *Warren, Pa.* |

Portland Harbor, June 8, 1825.—[J. 15—2m.]

## NOTICE.

SAMUEL PETTIGREW (*of the late firm of Speakman & Pettigrew*) and HORNER & CLAYLAND, having associated themselves in the Drug Business, have consolidated their establishments, and are now opening, at their

Wholesale and Retail

DRUG & PAINT WAREHOUSE,

*Corner of Market and 3d Streets,*

A fresh supply of

*DRUGS, MEDICINES,*
Paints, Varnishes, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, &c &c.

Which they offer for sale on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city.

ALSO,

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

## WHITE LEAD,

DRY AND GROUND IN OIL

Pittsburgh, June 3—6t.eo

## CALEB W. EDDEY,

Barber and Hair-Dresser,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh generally, that he has established a shop in Wood Street, next door to Mr. Peter Beard's Confectionary Store, where the strictest attention will be paid to those who may please to give him a call.

☞He pays $1 50 per lb. for long human hair.

August 12, 1825—3t.

## ADAMS & HUTCHESON

HAVE just received on Consignment, at their WAREHOUSE in FRONT, near Market Street, a quantity of

American Patent

## WOOD SCREWS

Assorted, from 5-8 to 1¼ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., of Phillipsburg Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.

—*ALSO IN STORE*—

| | |
|---|---|
| Juniata Bar Iron | Trotter's Rifle Powder |
| Ditto Nails & Brads | Kentucky man. Tobacco |
| Geneva Window Glass | Feathers, &c. |

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1824.—1y

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Kensington or Suke's Run, *On Monday, the 5th day of September next,*

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, VIZ:—

One frame mill house, a steam engine and apparatus, consisting of boilers, wheels, &c. &c one turning lathe, one large grindstone, drums, belts, &c. *ALSO*.—The lease of the lot on which the said mill house is erected, the same being for a term of years. Seized and taken in execution as the property of *William Hall*, at the suit of *William Tobin*

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, Aug 12 1825—3t.

## R. & J. TOWN

INFORM those who are indebted to them, that their accounts are placed in the hands of THOMAS COOPER, Esq for collection, and request them to call and settle with him.

August 5, 1825—6t*

## NOTICE.

WE have this day sold to the Pittsburgh Iron Manufacturing Company the investment we advanced to them last January. We have no further concern with their establishment.

James Taylor & Co.

Pittsburgh, August 10 1825—3t

## EDUCATION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the school-room lately occupied by Mr. H. Sutherland, two doors from the corner of Wood-St., on Virgin Alley, above Messrs Leckys' shop. He intends opening an

## ENGLISH ACADEMY,

where the various branches of the numeral and classical sciences will be taught with assiduity and expedition; viz:—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, elementary and practical, English Grammar, History, Geography, Mensuration Surveying, Trigonometry, plane and spherical, Euclid's Elements, Algebra, Navigation, and the use of the Globes. He therefore hopes, from an experience of nine years' teaching, in most of the principal towns in the East, to receive a general share of patronage. The most strict attention will be paid to his pupils. Respectable credentials can be produced and reference had to some of the most literary characters in the union Gentlemen wishing to patronize him are requested to call at his school-room

J M'Nevin.

Pittsburgh July 22, 1825—6t.

## Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE.

THE following REAL ESTATE will be sold at private sale. The terms will be made accommodating to suit purchasers.

300 ACRES of IMPROVED LAND,

Situate on the east side of the Allegheny river, in Westmoreland county, one mile above Logan's Ferry. The Land is of the best quality. It extends along the river three hundred rods. There are seventy acres cleared. This tract from its proximity to the Pittsburgh market and the fertility of the soil, would be a valuable acquisition to the practical farmer. The title is undisputed. *Alexander Logan*, Esquire, of Logan's Ferry will show the property to any person wishing to purchase.

ALSO,

*Five contiguous Tracts of Patented Land*, each containing about 300 Acres situate in Allegheny township, Armstrong county, on the waters of Long Run, about three miles from the Kiskiminetas river. All these tracts are settled. The land is of a middling quality and well watered. The neighboring Salt Works furnish an excellent and ready market for every agricultural product. *Samuel Coner*, who lives on one of the tracts, will point out the lines.

For terms of sale, apply to the subscriber in Greensburgh, agent for the proprietors.

John Y. Barclay.

July 29, 1825—6t.

## A HOUSE TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, corner of Smithfield and Second Streets and a good STABLE, to let Apply to

Henry Holdship.

July 29, 1825.—tf

## A SECOND-HAND GIG,

FOR SALE, CHEAP,

OR will be exchanged for a strong DEARBORN WAGON, suitable for a farmer. *Apply to*

A. Way & Co.

Pittsburgh July 22.—tf.

## A TWO-HORSE CARRIAGE

And Two Sets of HARNESS,

FOR SALE.

A good Gig would be taken in Exchange.

INQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

July 22, 1825.—tf.

## ACADEMY, PITTSBURGH,

Wood St. between First and Second Sts.

THE course of Education pursued in the Academy, is intended to furnish boys with a plentiful store of general, useful, and necessary knowledge; to unfold to them the true sources of learning; to introduce them to an acquaintance with the diversified objects of human pursuit; to enable them to choose a profession for themselves, and ultimately to fit them for Society—For these important purposes, Woodbridge's Geography, the Universal Preceptor, containing abstracts of 30 different branches of learning, Lavoisne's famous Atlas of History, Chronology, &c. &c. with books of Grammar, Rhetoric, practical and theoretical Geometry and Arithmetic, &c. have been introduced into the Academy.

## MR. SCOTT

Informs the citizens, that the Academy will be opened for the reception of Scholars on Monday, the 8th inst. and that on every Monday following, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a class will be examined on one or other of the above branches, for the satisfaction of parents and guardians, on which days, and on no other, they will have an opportunity of examining the course of books, and the new plan on which the studies of the children are conducted. *Terms* $2 *per quarter.*

August 5, 1825.